

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 21 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 91 70

August 21 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 83 59

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 29.40.

3000 日一月七年卯乙

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

六月廿一月八日卽期 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

### BRITISH PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES.

### HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES REPORTED FROM ALSACE

Later Details Concerning the Arabic.

ONLY TWO AMERICANS MISSING NOW.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### THE DARDANELLES.

#### BRITISH PROGRESS.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles a communiqué states that the British left has progressed on the plain of Suvla.

### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

#### MORE HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

A Paris communiqué says that all is quiet on the western front except for some grenade fighting in Argonne.

The Germans lost very heavily at Linge and Schatz Maenuele, their bodies were strewn over 250 metres of the ground we had captured.

### "EYE-WITNESS."

#### HIS NEW APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. Colonel Swinton, formerly "Eye-Witness" at the front, has been appointed secretary to the Imperial Defence Committee.

### THE WHITE STAR LINER.

#### WHOLE SIDE OF SHIP TORN OUT.

The Captain of the Arabic, who was injured in the leg, says now that he not only saw the submarine but also saw the torpedo approach the ship. It was impossible to escape and he had only eight minutes in which to launch the boats.

The assistant purser said that the torpedo hit the ship near the engine room boilers and exploded.

Most of the passengers had just finished breakfast.

The whole side of the ship was torn out.

#### ONLY TWO AMERICANS MISSING.

The only Americans now missing are Mr. Edmund Woods and Mrs. Josephine Brugiere.

### MISHAP TO BRITISH SUBMARINE.

#### RUNS AGROUND OFF SALTHOLM.

The Admiralty announces that the British submarine E 18, en route for the Baltic, grounded yesterday off the Danish island of Saltholm. Fifteen officers and men were saved, and fifteen are reported missing.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### BULGARIAN POLITICAL CHANGES.

August 20, 12.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia states that the Bulgarian war minister, General Hitchcock, resigned on account of bad health.

General Jecoff has been appointed his successor. The latter was recently the military expert in the abortive negotiations with Turkey. He has been second in command on the General Staff and was the captor of Adrianople, and is essentially a soldier and not a politician.

### GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE.

August 19, 7.05 p.m.  
The Wilson liner Serbino and two British steamers have been sunk, the crews being saved.

August 20, 12.25 p.m.  
The British steamers the Baron Erakine 5,500 tons and the Restormel 3,000 tons have been sunk. The crews have been saved.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARL KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

August 20, 4.50 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that it is officially announced that Earl Kitchener visited the French Army on Monday and Tuesday with M. Millerand, the French Minister for War, and on Wednesday thoroughly inspected the French front.

Earl Kitchener complimented the generals on the fine appearance and discipline of their troops and had long interviews with General Jecoff and M. Millerand. After discussing questions affecting the two armies, the most urgent matters were promptly settled.

M. Millerand, speaking at a dinner on Tuesday evening, said that Earl Kitchener's repeated expression of admiration and confidence would be a recompense and encouragement for the troops. The enemy was no longer nursing illusions and was already seeking to provoke pacific demonstrations among neutrals and belligerents, but the troops, the people and the Government of France were more than ever resolved not to lay down their arms until the goal is reached, even if the way be as long as the road to Tipperary.

Earl Kitchener, speaking in French, replied that, after seeing the French Army, he was more confident than ever of final victory. He reiterated that Great Britain is resolved to make every effort to aid her faithful Ally to reach the goal of victory.

While inspecting the French front Earl Kitchener wore his French war medal of 1870 above his British orders, and he did not conceal his joy at being again in the midst of the Army in whose ranks he once fought.

While reviewing a division including African troops, Earl Kitchener spoke in Arabic to an Algerian officer, to whom he said that the chiefs and native soldiers could be entirely confident in the final success of the Allies. The Officer, after a moment's astonishment replied that they were all absolutely convinced of ultimate victory.

While another division was being inspected, M. Millerand, standing in front of the colours, decorated Major General Yarde Buller and Colonel Fitzgerald with the Legion of Honour. This was a significant scene and took place on Monday afternoon.

Day was closing on the undulating plains of Champagne when Earl Kitchener arrived at the cavalry division on the left. Earl Kitchener, in a motor car, advanced to meet the General commanding, who saluted with a fine swing of the sword.

Earl Kitchener recognised him as General Baratier a member of Col. Marchand's Fashoda Mission. They shook hands and recalled how their careers touched on African soil. Earl Kitchener asked after Col. Marchand, who is now a divisional General. The cavalry then galloped past.

When he bade farewell to Generalissimo Jecoff at Bar-le-Bac on Tuesday evening a company of infantry, all decorated for valour formed a guard of honour. It was impossible to keep Earl Kitchener's identity a secret and the crowd of inhabitants cheered him when he addressed the company of heroes.

M. Millerand in company with Earl Kitchener on Wednesday visited the British trenches, inspected the flying squadron and reviewed the troops in the British cantonment, being most impressed by their bearing. A pleasant surprise was arranged for M. Millerand. A brigade of Guards massed beside an old Flemish mill where the Anglo-French colours were flying. The band played the Marseillaise when M. Millerand passed along their front and then the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh battalions marched past M. Millerand and Earl Kitchener, fifes and bagpipes playing the airs of the respective countries, while aeroplanes circled overhead.

### OVER FOUR HUNDRED ON BOARD.

August 19, 7.40 p.m.  
The Arabic, which was a vessel of 15,000 tons, sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday afternoon and was sunk at 9.15 a.m. to-day.

It is understood that there were no first-class passengers on board, the total being about one hundred and seventy-second and third class passengers, and about two hundred and fifty of a crew.

A number of the passengers were Americans.

The White Star Company says that some fifteen boats are now en route to Queenstown, but it is not yet known whether there is any loss of life.

### AMPLE BOAT ACCOMMODATION.

August 12, 9.15 p.m.  
It is now learned that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning.

The latest list shows that there were on board 132 second-class passengers, 48 steerage passengers and 243 of a crew.

There were ample boats carried by the Arabic, a much larger number than necessary, and the boats known to be afloat could easily accommodate the above total.

The White Star Line announces that 375 have been saved and 48 are still unaccounted for.

August 19, 10.30 p.m.  
The Press Bureau repeats the White Star Line's statement that 48 of those on board the Arabic, when she was torpedoed, are still unaccounted for, and says that there were twenty-six American passengers on board.

### EXCELLENT CONDUCT ON BOARD.

August 20, 8.40 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports great activity throughout Artois. The French stormed a German salient in the region of Soissons and repulsed several German counter-attacks. French artillery in various sectors overcame the enemy's batteries. Violent hand-to-hand fighting is proceeding on the summit of Linge, while the French have further advanced at Schatzmannsde, taking a number of prisoners.

Prior to the torpedoing of the Arabic the passengers saw a British steamer torpedoed, and rushed frightened, for their lifebelts. These had just been admited when the Arabic was torpedoed.

Liferafts and rafts were quickly launched, the passengers scrambling in. Many fell into the water and clung to the rafts. Two sailors swam and lifted one to a raft a woman who was drowning for help.

Many of the ladies on the Arabic were in their berths at the time of the torpedoing and ran on deck in their night-dresses, and these were provided with blankets.

An American passenger, clad in a dressing gown, said that but for the splendid discipline of the crew over two hundred people would have perished.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ONLY EIGHT UNACCOUNTED FOR.

August 20, 10.30 a.m.  
The officials of the White Star Line state that all the passengers of the Arabic, with the exception of eight, have been saved and landed at Queenstown. Of the eight hitherto unaccounted for, four are Americans.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

Earl Kitchener visited the French army on Monday and Tuesday.

There are now 516 controlled munition establishments in the United Kingdom.

The British Embassy at Washington announces that the Allies have agreed that cotton shall be contraband.

The only Americans now missing on the Arabic are Mr. Edmund Woods and Mrs. Josephine Brugiere.

The White Star Liner Arabic (15,000 tons) bound from Liverpool to New York was torpedoed on Thursday.

A Patrold communique says that the enemy continued vigorously to develop his success achieved at Kovno.

A Berlin communiqué says that Novogorodgivsk has been captured and over 2,000 prisoners have been taken.

Lieut. Colonel Swinton formerly "Eye-Witness" at the front, has been appointed secretary to the Imperial Defence Committee.

The Bulgarian War Minister General Bichev has resigned owing to ill-health; General Jecoff has been appointed his successor.

The enemy displaying increasing vigour in his attack on the Novogorodgivsk fortifications on the right bank of the Vistula.

Russian warships guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, retired after a fight with the enemy owing to the superiority of the enemy fleet.

The Reichstag has opened and the president in his opening speech described the German successes as bordering on the fabulous.

The purser of the Arabic says that the torpedo hit the ship near the engine room boilers and exploded. The whole side of the ship was torn out.

The British Minister at Athens had an audience with the King and subsequently a conference with M. Venizelos. The King desired to see the other Entente Ministers.

The Admiralty announces that submarine E 11, en route to the Baltic, grounded yesterday on the Danish island Saltholm. Fifteen officers and men have been saved and fifteen are missing.

The Captain of the Arabic says that he not only saw the submarine but saw the torpedo approach the ship. It was impossible to escape. He had only eight minutes in which to launch the boats.

The Norwegian newspaper the *Aften Post* says that the Norwegian people have received with hot indignation and bitterness the news of the treatment of the Norwegian mail packet by the German submarine.

#### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Monday, August 23.  
Sale of Shares—G.E. Lammer's Sales Room—noon.

Sale of steam Launches—White Star—Air King—Ship-way—G.E. Lammer—5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 24.  
Sale of Leasehold Property—G.A. Lammer's Sales Room—3 p.m.

Saturday, August 28.  
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.—meeting of Shareholders—noon.  
Aquadale Vale V.H.C.—6 p.m.

(Continued on page 8.)



## GENERAL NEWS.

## NOTICE.

## Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

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## TO LET.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMED

FLATS in Hanol Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

## TO LET.

TO LET—Harperville, Garden Road, seven rooms, very large dining room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, tennis court and garden Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH &amp; FLEMING.

TO LET—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road; 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH &amp; FLEMING.

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Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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Apply to—

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TO LET—Large Furnished

I Room; with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8

The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

TO LET—From 1st September,

that part of the building known as "Stonehenge" No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to DAVID SASSOON &amp; Co., Ltd.

TO LET—From 1st September

next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road,

58 The Peak, "The Retreat,"

21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND IN-

VESTMENT &amp; AGENCY

Co., Ltd.

TO LET—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND IN-

VESTMENT &amp; AGENCY

Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent

young lady desires to give

lessons in English to Chinese

and foreign ladies or children.

Apply to "B" c/o Hongkong

Telegraph.

TO LET—Houses in Lyceum Villas, and Towers Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET—"La Hacienda" E.

No. 74 Mount Kellett Road.

Apply to CHATER and MODY,

5 Queen's Road, Central.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST—Brindled Scotch Terrier dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning

same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the

extent of \$25.

TO ALL THE WORLD, EXCEPT

GERMANY, A. E. Silvani .....

RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY

Westcott .....

THE IRISHMAN'S TREASURY OF IRISH VERSE &amp; PROSE

HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Bryant .....

AUNT AUGUSTA, IN EGYPT, Buckrose .....

HIS GERMAN WIFE, Douglas Sladen .....

OCEAN TRAFFIC &amp; TRADE, Olney Hatch .....

THE WAR &amp; ITS ISSUES, John O'Farrell .....

THE ANALYSIS OF NON-FERROUS ALLOYS, Ibstock &amp; Atchison .....

ALTERNATING CURRENT WORK, Maycock .....

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF HONGKONG

ANNALS OF AN ISLE IN THE PACIFIC, by C. Wimberley Leichner Cliff .....

THE WINNING POST SUMMER ANNUAL

A FAR COUNTRY, Winston Churchill .....

THE CRUISER ON WHEELS, Guy Thron .....

THE LITERARY MAN'S NEW TESTAMENT, W. L. Courtney .....

THE MEANING OF THE WAR, Henri Bergson .....

THE GREAT WAR FOR THE GREATER PEACE, Commen-

titus .....

TO ALL THE WORLD, EXCEPT

GERMANY, A. E. Silvani .....

RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY

Westcott .....

WAR POEMS &amp; OTHER TRANSLATIONS, Lord Curzon .....

30 AS BY FIRE, Notes on the War by H. S. Holland .....

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT, J. W. Wilts .....

COMPOSER'S SE ABOUT THE SHAW, Harold Owen .....

THE WAR &amp; ITS ISSUES, John O'Farrell .....

THE WORLD IN CRUCIBLE, Sir Gilbert Parker .....

EVOLUTION &amp; THE WAR, C. Mitchell .....

1.00 ARITHMETIC OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS; Chapter 3, Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Chapter 6, Chapter 7, Chapter 8, Chapter 9, Chapter 10, Chapter 11, Chapter 12, Chapter 13, Chapter 14, Chapter 15, Chapter 16, Chapter 17, Chapter 18, Chapter 19, Chapter 20, Chapter 21, Chapter 22, Chapter 23, Chapter 24, Chapter 25, Chapter 26, Chapter 27, Chapter 28, Chapter 29, Chapter 30, Chapter 31, Chapter 32, Chapter 33, Chapter 34, Chapter 35, Chapter 36, Chapter 37, Chapter 38, Chapter 39, Chapter 40, Chapter 41, Chapter 42, Chapter 43, Chapter 44, Chapter 45, Chapter 46, Chapter 47, Chapter 48, Chapter 49, Chapter 50, Chapter 51, Chapter 52, Chapter 53, Chapter 54, Chapter 55, Chapter 56, Chapter 57, Chapter 58, Chapter 59, Chapter 60, Chapter 61, Chapter 62, Chapter 63, Chapter 64, Chapter 65, Chapter 66, Chapter 67, Chapter 68, Chapter 69, Chapter 70, Chapter 71, Chapter 72, Chapter 73, Chapter 74, Chapter 75, Chapter 76, Chapter 77, Chapter 78, Chapter 79, Chapter 80, Chapter 81, Chapter 82, Chapter 83, Chapter 84, Chapter 85, Chapter 86, Chapter 87, Chapter 88, Chapter 89, Chapter 90, Chapter 91, Chapter 92, Chapter 93, Chapter 94, Chapter 95, Chapter 96, Chapter 97, Chapter 98, Chapter 99, Chapter 100, Chapter 101, Chapter 102, Chapter 103, Chapter 104, Chapter 105, Chapter 106, Chapter 107, Chapter 108, Chapter 109, Chapter 110, Chapter 111, Chapter 112, Chapter 113, Chapter 114, Chapter 115, Chapter 116, Chapter 117, Chapter 118, Chapter 119, Chapter 120, Chapter 121, Chapter 122, Chapter 123, Chapter 124, Chapter 125, Chapter 126, Chapter 127, Chapter 128, Chapter 129, Chapter 130, Chapter 131, Chapter 132, Chapter 133, Chapter 134, Chapter 135, Chapter 136, Chapter 137, Chapter 138, Chapter 139, Chapter 140, Chapter 141, Chapter 142, Chapter 143, Chapter 144, Chapter 145, Chapter 146, Chapter 147, Chapter 148, Chapter 149, Chapter 150, Chapter 151, Chapter 152, Chapter 153, Chapter 154, Chapter 155, Chapter 156, Chapter 157, Chapter 158, Chapter 159, Chapter 160, Chapter 161, Chapter 162, Chapter 163, Chapter 164, Chapter 165, Chapter 166, Chapter 167, Chapter 168, Chapter 169, Chapter 170, Chapter 171, Chapter 172, Chapter 173, Chapter 174, Chapter 175, Chapter 176, Chapter 177, Chapter 178, Chapter 179, Chapter 180, Chapter 181, Chapter 182, Chapter 183, Chapter 184, Chapter 185, Chapter 186, Chapter 187, Chapter 188, Chapter 189, Chapter 190, Chapter 191, Chapter 192, Chapter 193, Chapter 194, Chapter 195, Chapter 196, Chapter 197, Chapter 198, Chapter 199, Chapter 200, Chapter 201, Chapter 202, Chapter 203, Chapter 204, Chapter 205, Chapter 206, Chapter 207, Chapter 208, Chapter 209, Chapter 210, Chapter 211, Chapter 212, Chapter 213, Chapter 214, Chapter 215, Chapter 216, Chapter 217, Chapter 218, Chapter 219, Chapter 220, Chapter 221, Chapter 222, Chapter 223, Chapter 224, Chapter 225, Chapter 226, Chapter 227, Chapter 228, Chapter 229, Chapter 230, Chapter 231, Chapter 232, Chapter 233, Chapter 234, Chapter 235, Chapter 236, Chapter 237, Chapter 238, Chapter 239, Chapter 240, Chapter 241, Chapter 242, Chapter 243, Chapter 244, Chapter 245, Chapter 246, Chapter 247, Chapter 248, Chapter 249, Chapter 250, Chapter 251, Chapter 252, Chapter 253, Chapter 254, Chapter 255, Chapter 256, Chapter 257, Chapter 258, Chapter 259, Chapter 260, Chapter 261, Chapter 262, Chapter 263, Chapter 264, Chapter 265, Chapter 266, Chapter 267, Chapter 268, Chapter 269, Chapter 270, Chapter 271, Chapter 272, Chapter 273, Chapter 274, Chapter 275, Chapter 276, Chapter 277, Chapter 278, Chapter 279, Chapter 280, Chapter 281, Chapter 282, Chapter 283, Chapter 284, Chapter 285, Chapter 286, Chapter 287, Chapter 288, Chapter 289, Chapter 290, Chapter 291, Chapter 292, Chapter 293, Chapter 294, Chapter 295, Chapter 296, Chapter 297, Chapter 298, Chapter 299, Chapter 299, Chapter 300, Chapter 301, Chapter 302, Chapter 303, Chapter 304, Chapter 305, Chapter 306, Chapter 307, Chapter 308, Chapter 309, Chapter 310, Chapter 311, Chapter 312, Chapter 313, Chapter 314, Chapter 315, Chapter 316, Chapter 317, Chapter 318, Chapter 319, Chapter 320, Chapter 321, Chapter 322, Chapter 323, Chapter 324, Chapter 325, Chapter 326, Chapter 327, Chapter 328, Chapter 329, Chapter 330, Chapter 331, Chapter 332, Chapter 333, Chapter 334, Chapter 335, Chapter 336, Chapter 337, Chapter 338, Chapter 339, Chapter 340, Chapter 341, Chapter 342, Chapter 343, Chapter 344, Chapter 345, Chapter 346, Chapter 347, Chapter 348, Chapter 349, Chapter 350, Chapter 351, Chapter 352, Chapter 353, Chapter 354, Chapter 355, Chapter 356, Chapter 357, Chapter 358, Chapter 359, Chapter 360, Chapter 361, Chapter 362, Chapter 363, Chapter 364, Chapter 365, Chapter 366, Chapter 367, Chapter 368, Chapter 369, Chapter 370, Chapter 371, Chapter 372, Chapter 373, Chapter 374, Chapter 375, Chapter 376, Chapter 377, Chapter 378, Chapter 379, Chapter 380, Chapter 381, Chapter 382, Chapter 383, Chapter 384, Chapter 385, Chapter 386, Chapter 387, Chapter 388, Chapter 389, Chapter 390, Chapter 391, Chapter 392, Chapter 393, Chapter 394, Chapter 395, Chapter 396, Chapter 397, Chapter 398, Chapter 399, Chapter 400, Chapter 401, Chapter 402, Chapter 403, Chapter 404, Chapter 405, Chapter 406, Chapter 407, Chapter 408, Chapter 409, Chapter 410, Chapter 411, Chapter 412, Chapter 413, Chapter 414, Chapter 415, Chapter 416, Chapter 417, Chapter 418, Chapter 419, Chapter 420, Chapter 421, Chapter 422, Chapter 423, Chapter 424, Chapter 425, Chapter 426, Chapter 427, Chapter 428, Chapter 429, Chapter 430, Chapter 431, Chapter 432, Chapter 433, Chapter 434, Chapter 435, Chapter 436, Chapter 437, Chapter 438, Chapter 439, Chapter 440, Chapter 441, Chapter 442, Chapter 443, Chapter 444, Chapter 445, Chapter 446, Chapter 447, Chapter 448, Chapter 449, Chapter 450, Chapter 451, Chapter 452, Chapter 453, Chapter 454, Chapter 455, Chapter 456, Chapter 457, Chapter 458, Chapter 459, Chapter 460, Chapter 461, Chapter 462, Chapter 463, Chapter 464, Chapter 465, Chapter 466, Chapter 467, Chapter 468, Chapter 469, Chapter 470, Chapter 471, Chapter 472, Chapter 473, Chapter 474, Chapter 475, Chapter 476, Chapter 477, Chapter 478, Chapter 479, Chapter 480, Chapter 481, Chapter 482, Chapter 483, Chapter 484, Chapter 485, Chapter 486, Chapter 487, Chapter 488, Chapter 489, Chapter 490, Chapter 491, Chapter 492, Chapter 493, Chapter 494, Chapter 495, Chapter 496, Chapter 497, Chapter 498, Chapter 499, Chapter 500, Chapter 501, Chapter 502, Chapter 503, Chapter 504, Chapter 505, Chapter 506, Chapter 507, Chapter 508, Chapter 509, Chapter 510, Chapter 511, Chapter 512, Chapter 513, Chapter 514, Chapter 515, Chapter 516, Chapter 517, Chapter 518, Chapter 519, Chapter 520, Chapter 521, Chapter 522, Chapter 523, Chapter 524, Chapter 525, Chapter 526, Chapter 527, Chapter 528, Chapter 529, Chapter 530, Chapter 531, Chapter 532, Chapter 533, Chapter 534, Chapter 535, Chapter 536, Chapter 537, Chapter 538, Chapter 539, Chapter 540, Chapter 541, Chapter 542, Chapter 543, Chapter 544, Chapter 545, Chapter 546, Chapter 547, Chapter 548, Chapter 549, Chapter 549, Chapter 550, Chapter 551, Chapter 552, Chapter 553, Chapter 554, Chapter 555, Chapter 556, Chapter 557, Chapter 558, Chapter 559, Chapter 559, Chapter 560, Chapter 561, Chapter 562, Chapter 563, Chapter 564, Chapter 565, Chapter 566, Chapter 567, Chapter 568, Chapter 569, Chapter 569, Chapter 570, Chapter 571, Chapter 572, Chapter 573, Chapter 574, Chapter 575, Chapter 576, Chapter 577, Chapter 578, Chapter 579, Chapter 579, Chapter 580, Chapter 581, Chapter 582, Chapter 583, Chapter 584, Chapter 585, Chapter 586, Chapter 587, Chapter 588, Chapter 589, Chapter 589, Chapter 590, Chapter 591, Chapter 592, Chapter 593, Chapter 594, Chapter 595, Chapter 596, Chapter 597, Chapter 598, Chapter 599, Chapter 599, Chapter 600, Chapter 601, Chapter 602, Chapter 603, Chapter 604, Chapter 605, Chapter 606, Chapter 607, Chapter 608, Chapter 609, Chapter 609, Chapter 610, Chapter 611, Chapter 612, Chapter 613, Chapter 614, Chapter 615, Chapter 616, Chapter 617, Chapter 618, Chapter 619, Chapter 619, Chapter 620, Chapter 621, Chapter 622, Chapter 623, Chapter 624, Chapter 625, Chapter 626, Chapter 627, Chapter 628, Chapter 629, Chapter 629, Chapter 630, Chapter 631, Chapter 632, Chapter 633, Chapter 634, Chapter 635, Chapter 636, Chapter 637, Chapter 638, Chapter 639, Chapter 639, Chapter 640, Chapter 641, Chapter 642, Chapter 643, Chapter 644, Chapter 645, Chapter 646, Chapter 647, Chapter 648, Chapter 649, Chapter 649, Chapter 650, Chapter 651, Chapter 652, Chapter 653, Chapter 654, Chapter 655, Chapter 656, Chapter 657, Chapter 658, Chapter 659, Chapter 659, Chapter 660, Chapter 661, Chapter 662, Chapter 663, Chapter 664, Chapter 665, Chapter 666, Chapter 667, Chapter 668, Chapter 669, Chapter 669, Chapter 670, Chapter 671, Chapter 672, Chapter 673, Chapter 674, Chapter 675, Chapter 676, Chapter 677, Chapter 678, Chapter 679, Chapter 679, Chapter 680, Chapter 681, Chapter 682, Chapter 683, Chapter 684, Chapter 685, Chapter 686, Chapter 687, Chapter 688, Chapter 689, Chapter 689, Chapter 690, Chapter 691, Chapter 692, Chapter 693, Chapter 694, Chapter 695, Chapter 696, Chapter 697,

# LIKE WATSON'S

E WHISKY



E SHERRY

E BRANDY

E PORT

E'S

## ALWAYS AT THE FRONT

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

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Singapore, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

### DEATH.

WOTTON.—Walter Wotton aged 20 of Shanghai, eldest Son of the late Capt. Wotton. Killed in action.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

### TO RESTORE OR NOT TO RESTORE.

It will be amusement and not awe that will strike our readers over the solemn debating and memorialising and manifesting that appears to be going on in Germany in connection with Belgium. A Copenhagen despatch goes so far as to say that an actual split has arisen in high Prussian quarters, touching the annexation of Belgium. Shall this little country be restored or shall it be permanently annexed? The Kaiser, the Chancellor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are for giving it up, "but powerful factors are working for its annexation." Surely we may be forgiven if we see little in this and in the attached acknowledgment "that the annexation, politically, of independent nations is vicious," but material for jest. If there is anything else to be seen, it is that the memorial expresses a not inconsiderable "climb down" on the part of the world-conquerors.

The document in question was signed by all sorts of people, including "a score of leading professors," and the editors of two of the leading newspapers of Germany. What has happened to turn the professional and journalistic mind away from the oft-reiterated Treitschkean postulate: "Let it be granted that small nations must go"? It was the professors and the newspapers that were the foremost to spread this mischievous folly; and now it is they who are telling the public that "the annexation, politically, of independent nations is vicious." Is there nothing behind all this? Is there no significance in the fact that one of the signatories is Herr Dernburg himself, who has recently returned from America—having gauged with tolerable accuracy what America is beginning to think about the morality of annexation? The fact that the memorial ends with such a trumpet-flourish as: "We are firmly convinced that the war will end in full victory for Germany," will deceive no German in authority, though it may allay the disquietude of the newspaper-reading Berlin public for a brief half-hour. People confident of victory do not usually draw up a memorial to that effect, or append their expression of confidence to a document praying for the restoration of land which it has cost millions of lives and hundreds of millions of pounds to hold for twelve months.

Like all other documents of its kind subscribed by Germans, the memorial is swimming in hypocrisy and is branded with the persistent and characteristic Teutonic refusal to call things by their proper names. If its object is to let the people down gently, to prepare them for what the Government will, sooner or later, be forced to do, there would seem to be some trifling justification for its existence; otherwise the professors and bankers and newspaper-men and led captives would have done better to economise their ink. If they are so anxious to exhibit their feelings to the world, why do they not tackle some such subject as "Is a scrap of paper binding?" The academic view on that point should be worth having. To the minds of most of those who are watching this war day to day there is not much doubt as to the ultimate restoration of Belgium by Germany. And when the country is restored there will be the indemnifying of the people—a minor financial operation which will swallow up considerably more money than Germany has in her exchequer at the present moment. In her more sober moments she might sometimes realise this.

### The Marine Court.

It is of interest to note that the President of the Marine Court mentioned at the opening of yesterday's collision case that counsel was attending the court for the first time for twenty years. Mr. Pollock, in acknowledging Commander Beckwith's welcome, observed that, if overhead fans were established before counsel paid their next visit, the fact would be appreciated. We sympathise with the implied complaint for we learn that hitherto the Chinese clerks in the court seem to have been better looked after in this respect than the officials, the lawyers or the press. We gather that, during the hearing of yesterday's case, four or five small fans were at work on the clerks' desks, but that the only purpose they served so far as the rest of the court was concerned was that of supplying sufficient noise and rattle to prevent counsel's speech from being clearly heard.

Taku.

An interesting and significant passage in modern Chinese history is recalled to-day, for, on August 21, 1880, the Taku Forts were taken by a force of British and French troops. The incident was part of a long series of attempts by foreigners to bring the Chinese officials to reason in the matter of admitting a reasonable amount of outside trade, to teach them to keep faith, and to let them see that the proper way to receive a stranger was not by "heaving half a brick" at him. Probably no one is more conscious to-day than the thinking Chinese themselves, of the almost hopeless untrustworthiness and perfidy of their old-time government. We are not going to say that the foreigner was immaculate. British history shows that, over and over again, many minor Anglo-Chinese troubles could have been averted had our fathers exercised more discretion and patience. Nevertheless, in the main, they were right and the Chinese were wrong. If the latter objected to the foreigners, there were other ways of manifesting their sentiments besides entering into treaties with him and then breaking them. Lord Elgin and others tried to make the Chinese of the 'fifties and 'sixties see that time would prove whether the foreigner was in the East for the ultimate good or ill of the East. Time has proved, and, taking one thing with another, there is not much doubt as to the Chinese having profited by the visits of the western man.

China and the Foreigner To-day.

If some of those, wily and two-faced Tartar gentry who caused so much trouble during the early and middle parts of the Nineteenth Century are aware of the state of things that obtains to-day they must surely turn in their graves. Chinese by the thousand are going to other countries for their education—intellectual or commercial, as the case may be—while tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of Chinese in their own country are under the active influence of foreigners. Best of all, there never was so good an understanding between the native and the foreigner as there is to-day. The Central Government has given every sign of its anxiety to come into line with Europe and America and is daily adding another nail to the coffin of anti-forseignism; and we all hopefully look forward to a day when China will be able to share and share alike with the white races where trade is concerned, and will no longer be depressed by the feeling that her enterprise must continue to depend on the amount of foreign capital she can raise.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

#### Ordinance Approved.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—

Ordinance No. 9 of 1915.—An Ordinance to provide for declarations of ultimate destination in respect of goods, wares and merchandise to certain places and for furnishing of export manifests.

Ordinance No. 10 of 1915.—An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superior in this Colony of the Society of the "Sœurs de Saint Paul de Chartres" by which the institution known as the Aisle de la Sainte Enfance and as the French Convent is carried on.

### DAY BY DAY.

I HAD RATHER HAVE A FOOL TO MAKE ME MERRY THAN EXPERTISE TO MAKE ME SAD.—AS YOU LIKE IT.

#### The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; slight fog.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 78; sunshine.

#### Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 341 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 431 published.

#### The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Liangchow to-day.

American Mails.—Due per s.s. Nern to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Anhui to-day at 5 p.m.

#### Up to the Minute.—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

Combined.—148 s.

Indos. { Preferred 55 s.

Deferred 93 s.

Shell Transports. — 90 s.

China Sugars.—\$127, buyers.

Luzons.—\$30, sellers.

Raubs.—\$4, sellers.

Humphrey's Estates.—\$6.80, buyers.

Star Ferries.—\$361, sellers.

China Providents.—\$8.90, sellers.

Peak Tramways (old). — \$9.50, buyers.

Powell's.—\$6.90, sellers.

#### The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 10 3/8d.

#### To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 55th anniversary of the taking of the Taku Forts.

#### The Bishop of Victoria.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the Preacher at the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Dr. and Mrs. Lander "at Home."

The Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander will be "at home" to all missionaries on Monday next at 4.30 p.m. at their residence the Eyrie, 3 the Peak.

#### Kallang Mining

We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 1st August amounted to 52,331 tons and the sales during the period, to 354,071 tons.

Companies Struck off the Register.

It is hereby notified that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register:—The Mongolian Produce Company, Limited. Provident Rubber Estates, Limited.

Addition to the Register of Medical Practitioners.

The following addition to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise Medicine in this Colony, published in Government Notification No. 201 of the 7th May, 1915, pursuant to Ordinances No. 1 of 1884 and No. 31 of 1914, is published in the Gazette. Person Qualified to Practise Medicine. See Radha Krishnan, Astor House Hotel; Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hongkong.

### GERMAN SUBMARINE BASES ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

#### American Rumours.

#### Washington, July 7.

Rumours continue to circulate about the possibility of the Germans establishing submarine bases on this side of the Atlantic. The latest story is that bases will be set up on the broken coast in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the St. Lawrence. In view of the strides which the Germans are believed to have made in submarine construction, this idea is not considered so fantastic as it would have been a few months ago. —Times.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### THE SITUATION AS A WHOLE.

Setbacks in the East and Successes in the West.

### PROCLAMATIONS.

Francis Henry May,  
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Now therefore I, Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony and in virtue and exercise of the aforesaid powers do by this Proclamation declare and it is hereby declared that the abovementioned proclamation of the 1st April 1915 so amended as aforesaid be and the same is hereby further amended as follows:—

(1.) That the following headings be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:—Bone ash, Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum. Chemicals, drugs, etc., viz.:—Caffeine and its salts. Paraldehyde. Theobromine-Sodium Salicylate. Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke. Gums. Phosphates of metals, manufactured. Phosphate rock, viz.:—Apatites. Phosphates of lime and alumina. Phosphides. Phosphoric acids and oxides. Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.

And whereas by the third section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as enacted by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned the exportation of all or any of the following articles namely arms ammunition military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man or any or either of such arms ammunition gunpowder stores goods or articles respectively:

And whereas by the third section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as enacted by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned the exportation of all or any of the following articles namely arms ammunition military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever the Governor by and with the advice aforesaid shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces:

And whereas by the fourth section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as renumbered by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may whilst any such proclamation is in force permit to be exported or to be water-borne to be exported any particular articles or class of articles the export of which is prohibited by such proclamation to such persons and on such terms and subject to such conditions and regulations if any as to the Governor may seem fit and may at any time revoke or vary the terms of any such permission:

And whereas by sub-clause (9) of clause III of the order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria-in-Council made on the 26th day of October 1898 as amended by the order of His Majesty-in-Council made on the 28th day of August 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may whilst any such proclamation is in force permit to be exported or to be water-borne to be exported any particular articles or class of articles the export of which is prohibited by such proclamation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal;—Cotton yarn and thread. Gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates); and that the words "goods made wholly or partly of rubber" be substituted for the words "goods made wholly or partly of rubber" in the aforesaid heading.

(4.) That the heading "rosin" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal;—Cotton yarn and thread. Gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates).

And whereas by a proclamation dated the 1st day of April 1915 the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the Colony was prohibited to certain or all destinations:

And whereas by proclamations dated the 21st day of April the 14th day of May the 4th day of June the 11th day of June and the 23rd day of July 1915 the said proclamation of the 1st April 1915 was amended as therein respectively stated:

And whereas it is expedient that the said proclamation of the 1st April 1915 should be further amended:

And whereas the articles other than arms ammunition or military or naval stores hereinabove enumerated are articles which I with the advice aforesaid judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores:

And whereas in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be

engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces I with the advice aforesaid have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinabove enumerated:

Now therefore I, Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the second section

of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned the exportation of the following articles:

1890.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

*(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 21, 1890.)*

The Dollar.  
August 29.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/01."

The German Emperor.

August 14.—"His Imperial Majesty has arrived at Osborne and met with a most cordial reception."

[His next visit is looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation.]

Gambling Houses and the Police.

August 16.—"Gambling-houses of a low and infamous character are greatly on the increase in the Colony, and the police know all about them! Why are these done not broken up and example made of the proprietors, who, by the way, are not all Chinese? Ill-natured reports about bribery in connection with the "foorce" are pretty general just now."

A Hospitable Magistrate.

August 18.—"The dignity of the Bench will need strongly propelling up if the Senior Stipendiary extends his hospitality much farther. On occasion he admits into the secret areas the very promising olive branches of our new Colonial Chaplain, who improve the sitting hour by laboriously practising shorthand. The effect is too suggestive of a night-school to be impressively dignified."

A Promising Mine.

August 20.—"The exploitation of Mr. J. Grant-Smith's Galena mine is still going on. Very satisfactory proofs of the extent of the lode have been obtained, and there is every prospect of its being remunerative. Other portions of the island are also prospected, and indications of minerals have been found in various parts."

"An Alarming Accident."

August 21.—"An alarming accident occurred opposite the Supreme Court about ten o'clock this morning. Our Falstaffian friend Mr. A. S. Cohen, was in his ricksha, coming down D'Aguilar Street, when, just as he turned the Club corner, the wheelie shied, and the perambulator keeled over gracefully to port. For about ten seconds the "inside" reposed on his hat, as helpless as Sacche Panza at the battle of Barataria, and communing with himself in fluent Chaldoa, until a benevolent Sikh hauled him out and suppressed the laughter of the unsympathetic multitude with his club."

## OUR DEAD.

## Soldiers' Cemeteries in France.

Paris, July 7.—To-morrow evening M. Millerand, Minister of War, will introduce a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the expropriation of land for cemeteries for English and Belgian soldiers who have fallen in France in the course of the present war.

The preamble of the measure says that the parochial cemeteries in the war zone are no longer sufficient, owing to the cruel consequences of the campaign. It is deemed necessary, therefore, to consider their increase or the creation of special cemeteries. An imperious duty, continues the Bill, is imposed upon the Government to ensure to heroic soldiers, British and Belgian, fraternally united in the common struggle, who have sacrificed their lives on the soil of France, that the place of rest where are their sepulchres should be honoured:

After the passage of the Bill through the Chamber and Senate the Government will consider the best method of securing to the British and Belgian nations free use for ever of the spots consecrated to their dead. Land will be taken wherever necessary for this purpose.

"Incineration is the course proposed for the French dead, but such a scheme (which is urged as a means of diminishing the risk of infection) meets with the opposition on religious grounds of the Catholics."—*Times*.

1890.

## SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for August 21st 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$220 per share, sales and buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$102 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$71 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls.

340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$112 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$38 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—74 per cent premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$38 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$18 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$182 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$118 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$103 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$118 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$89 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

## ENVER IN COMMAND IN GALLIPOLI.

## Liman Pasha's Wound.

Mytilene, July 7.—There is some confirmation for the report that General Liman von Sanders, the German commander in Gallipoli, has been wounded by Turkish soldiers in the fact, which is now known, that Enver Pasha has assumed command of the troops defending the Peninsula.

Turkish deserters are said to be daily more numerous, and the number of prisoners falling into our hands has largely increased in consequence.

Frequent small bombardments of the Asiatic coast continue for the purpose of destroying petrol depots, telegraph stations, &c. The loss of the French transport Carthage, torpedoed off Sudd-el-Bahr, was not so serious a disaster as might have been supposed, as she had previously succeeded in landing her entire cargo of ammunition.—*Times*.

Enver Pasha's presence in the Turkish lines in Gallipoli was reported in Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch published on July 6. Turkish prisoners were stated to have supplied information that when Enver Pasha arrived in the northern section of the Gallipoli defences he overrode an instruction to the Turks to remain on the defensive, and ordered a strong attack against the positions held by our Overseas forces. In this futile attack the Turks lost heavily.

The La Follette measure will become a pressing issue for the next Congress to bring to a final and more satisfactory conclusion,

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

## Medical Examination of Boarding Schools.

The Manager of every Boarding School shall cause a medical examination of his school to be held not less than once in each six months.

The examination shall be conducted by a registered Medical Practitioner, who shall report in writing on the general health of boarders and on the sanitary condition of the school buildings as a whole and of the dormitories in particular. The report shall also give the names of any of the boarders whose state of health is such as to demand special treatment and shall state briefly the nature of the treatment required.

A copy of the report shall be transmitted forthwith by the Manager to the Director of Education.

## THE SEAMEN'S BILL AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

**CORNED BEEF, CORNED PORK,  
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,  
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,  
DRIPPING, LARD,  
CORNED TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,  
PORK PIES, &c., &c.**

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS ETC.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE

Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

## DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	... ...	Tons 242
" 2	... ...	238
" 3	... ...	214
" 4	... ...	243
" 5	... ...	211
" 6	... ...	221
" 7	... ...	235
" 8	... ...	229
" 9	... ...	226
" 10	... ...	225
" 11	... ...	215
" 12	... ...	240
" 13	... ...	232
" 14	... ...	214
" 15	... ...	204
" 16	... ...	214
" 17	... ...	216
" 18	... ...	215
" 19	... ...	213
" 20	... ...	208
Total to 20th inst.		4,456
Daily average		222.8

will be barred from further employment under the Crown in any capacity, civil or military.

I request that you will cause this despatch to be published in the Colony under your government. I have &c.

A. BONAR LAW.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

## TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "JAPAN"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board.

On the 22nd instant, at Noon,

will be landed at consignee's risk and expense.

Consignee of cargo

From Singapore and Penang are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

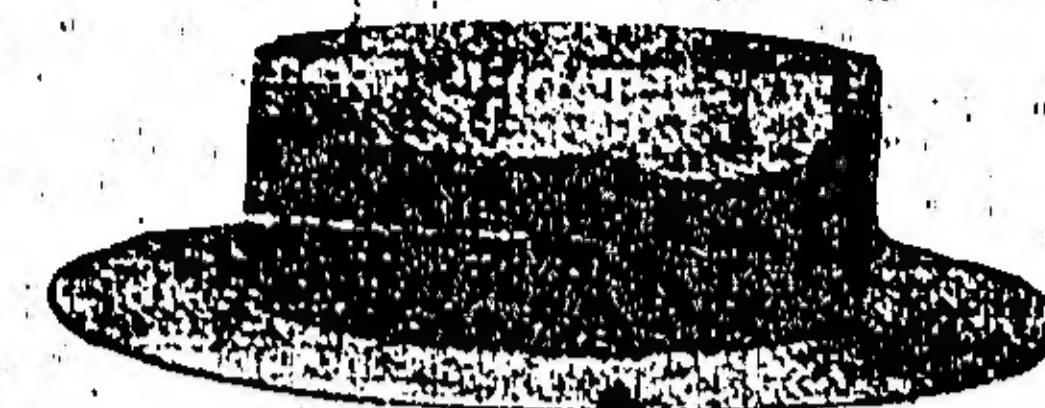
## TO LET.

TO LET—Offices and Godowns

in Duddell Street. Apply to

NORONHA & Co.

## HENRY HEATH STRAW HATS



IN LATEST SHAPES

LOCAL AGENTS

**MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.**  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.  
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

**WM. POWELL, LTD.**  
TELEPHONE 346.

## COLLAR SPECIALISTS

OUR CELEBRATED  
"HUSSAR" "COMFORT" and "HURLINGHAM" COLLARS  
ARE THE PERFECTION OF  
STYLE AND COMFORT  
PRICE 4.50 PER DOZ. SOFT COLLARS IN ALL SHAPES

**COLUMBIA RECORDS.**

2472 THREE BLIND MICE

Band II.M.  
Scots Guards

FAIRY BAGPIPE RECORDS OF MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.

by Pipe-Major Forsyth (The King's Piper)

and Pipe-Major Ross (H. M. Scots Guards).

CALL OR PHONE 1322  
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

## A KINGLY DRINK WITH A KINGLY TITLE



"The Top Notch of Scotch."

The Distillers Company Ltd.  
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS

**GANGE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**,  
Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	Date
MANILA	Yuen Sang	Sat., 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Sun., 22nd Aug. at 8 p.m.
WUWEI & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Thur., 26th Aug. at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	26th Aug. at 8 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & Calcutta	Kutsang	Fri., 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HOKHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sat., 28th Aug. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nainsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation or First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labuan, Simepona, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Subject to change without Notice

## HOMeward.

For Steamer, Date of Departure

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

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Telephone No. 215.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

## WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

## GRAVING DOCK

78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANES ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

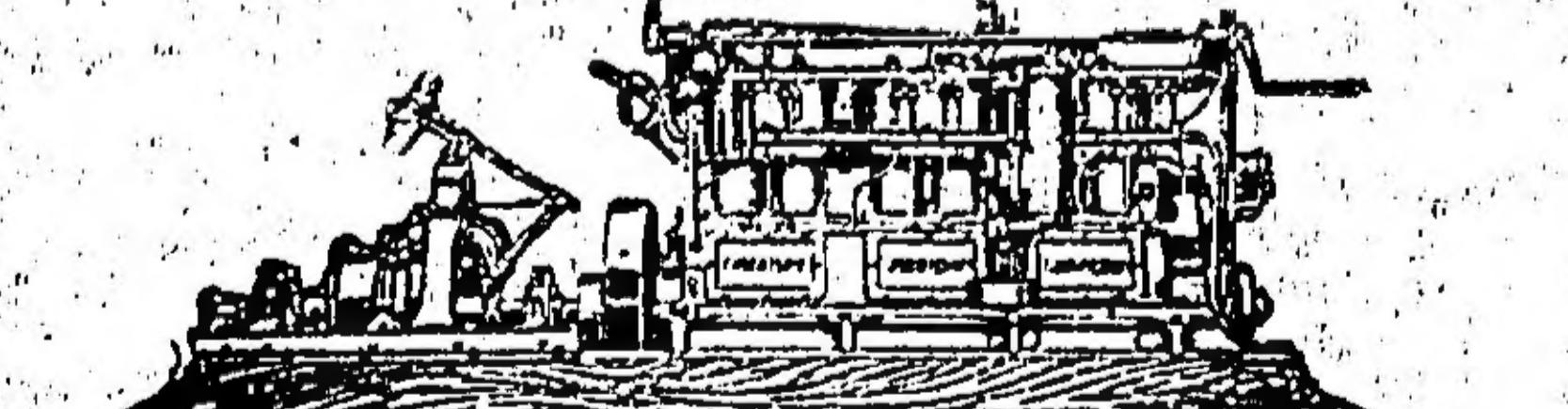
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.

AGENTS for—

## JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
150 B.H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.



0.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—“TAIKOO DOCK”

TELEPHONE NO. 61.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Nra	M. M.	21, Aug.
London & Hull	Kandahak	B. L. L.	24, Aug.
M'les, E'don via Spore etc.	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Padnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.
	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver and Seattle	Seiko M.	J. M. Co.	23, Aug.
San Francisco via Sh'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San Foo via Sh'hai & Japan &c.	China	B. M. Co.	31, Aug.
San Foo via Sh'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Vancouver via Sh'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuen Sang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillera	M. M.	23, Aug.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	24, Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24, Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Sh'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	27, Aug.
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	27, Aug.
B'Bay, via Spore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Aug.
Bombay via Spore, Fort Sh'ham, Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	14, Sept.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	1, Sept.
Shanghai	Tijanpas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanock	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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## CONSIGNEES

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th August will be subject to rent.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th August, at 11 a.m.

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

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Saturday 6th November.

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# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

### GENERAL BOTHA'S VICTORY.

#### GENEROUS TERMS TO PRISONERS.

#### MESSAGE FROM LORD KITCHENER.

General Botha's culminating success was largely due to the magnificent forced marches of his troops, some of whom covered 200 miles in three days. The terms imposed on the Germans, while insisting on an unconditional surrender, are conceived in a generous spirit. General Botha's success has greatly strengthened his political position. Congratulatory telegrams have been sent both by Lord Kitchener and Mr. Bonar Law, the message from the former containing an invitation to General Botha to come to Europe.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies forwards for publication through the Press Bureau the following telegram addressed by him to the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa:

I desire to offer my most cordial congratulations to General Botha and to your Government upon the successful issue of the operations in German South-West Africa, which has been achieved by the brilliant generalship of their leader and the bravery and endurance of the troops acting under him.

BONAR LAW.

Pretoria, July 10. It is officially announced that Lord Kitchener has telegraphed to General Botha as follows:

I am anxious to express to you on behalf of the Army our sincere admiration of the masterly conduct of you in the campaign in German South-West Africa and to offer you and your force our cordial congratulations on your brilliant victory. We shall warmly welcome you and the South Africans who can come over to join us.

Political Effects.  
(From the Times correspondent.)

Cape Town, July 9.

General Botha's triumph will, it is considered, have important political results in the Union, where recently Hertzogite influences have been gaining ground. In Cape Colony there is a new party under the leadership of Dr. Malan, editor of a new Dutch daily newspaper *De Burg*, and this movement is essentially more extreme than that of the Hertzogite Party, as it is exclusively racial, the leader going to the length of threatening to carry the political dispute into the Church arena. At present, however, no prominent Dutch-speaking persons have given their adherence.

General Botha's return with his sheaves will not improbably check effectively the growth of the Hertzogian spirit, which is leading to intense bitterness. The Labour Party is faced with a split between the war-on-war section, headed by Mr. Andrews, and the see-the-war-through policy declared in a ringing manifesto by Mr. Creswell. The Labour leaders declare that 90 per cent. of their followers are dead against Mr. Andrews' fatigues, and the hope is expressed that the sudden and complete break down of the Germans in South-West Africa will hearten the Allies in Europe and chill the Germans, who have now lost their first colonial enterprise.

Johannesburg, July 10.

Public opinion is highly enthusiastic at the sureness and rapidity with which General Botha and the Union Army have occupied and subdued an enemy territory of a larger superficial area than that of Germany. Surprise is expressed at the smallness of the surrendered personnel, but it is realized that the total effective on the German side included a large number of men engaged upon civil work, and, of course the Germans have suffered

T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O. the taking of the surrender of the German Forces; the Sixth Mounted Brigade, S.A.M.R., which is commanded by Brigadier-General Lukin, and the First Infantry Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Beves, comprising the First Transvaal Scottish, Witwatersrand Rifles, the Rhodesian Regiment, the Second Kimberley Regiment, and the First Durban Light Infantry are remaining temporarily at Otavi to take charge of the prisoners and of the material surrendered.

The terms of the surrender of the military forces of the Protectorate of German South-West Africa, as agreed to by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and accepted by his Excellency Dr. Seitz, the Imperial Governor of the Protectorate of German South-West Africa and Commander of the said military forces, which was signed at Kili 500 on the railway line between Otavi and Khoras, on the 9th day of July, 1915, as follows:

(1) The military forces of the Protectorate of German South-West Africa, hereinafter referred to as the Protectorate, remaining in the field under arms and disposal at the command of the Commander of the said Protectorate forces, are hereby surrendered to General the Right Hon. Louis Botha, Commanding-in-Chief the Forces of the Union of South Africa in the field. Brigadier-General H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O., acting on behalf of General Botha, shall be the officer in charge with arranging the details of the surrender, and giving effect to it.

(2) The active troops of the said forces of the said Protectorate surrendered in terms of paragraph one, shall in the case of officers retain their arms and may give their parole, being allowed to live each under that parole at such places as he may select. If for any reason the Government of the Union of South Africa is unable to meet the wish of any officer as regards his choice of abode, the officer concerned will choose some place in respect of which no difficulty exists.

(3) In the case of other ranks of the active troops of the said forces of the said Protectorate, such other ranks shall be interned under proper guard in such place in the Protectorate as the Union Government may decide upon. Each non-commissioned officer and man of the other ranks last referred to shall be allowed to retain his rifle, but no ammunition. One officer shall be permitted to be interned with the other ranks of the artillery, one with the other ranks of the remainder of the active troops, and one with the other ranks of the police.

General Botha further reports that the removal of mines is now being performed by a German mine detachment under their own officer, assisted by a Union officer. On July 2 General Botha's central forces approaching Otavi were successful in exploding or rendering harmless a very large and elaborate system of mines, which were laid across the debris of the Elefantenberg, five miles south of the railway junction. Three Germans were captured of a party of five who had been left behind to explode the mines electrically, while large masses of Union troops were crossing. Great loss of life was thus averted, and the value of the good field intelligence was notably exemplified.

Total Number of Prisoners.  
Pretoria, July 11. It is officially announced that the total of the German personnel, as amended, which surrendered in South-West Africa is 3,497, consisting of 204 officers and 3,293 other ranks.

July 10. In addition to the personnel, 37 field-guns and 22 machine-guns were captured.

Conditions of the Surrender. The following telegram from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was received at the Colonies Office on Saturday and issued by the Press Bureau:

Following has been issued to Press. General Botha has entrusted to Brigadier-General H.

form of parole above mentioned in paragraph four shall be allowed to retain the horses which are nominally allotted to them in their military establishments.

(8) The police of the Protectorate shall be treated as far as they have been mobilized as the active troops. Those members of the police who are on duty on distant stations shall remain at their posts until they are relieved by Union troops in order that the lives and property of non-combatants may be protected.

(9) Civil officials in the employment of the German Imperial Government or of the Government of the Protectorate shall be allowed to remain in their homes provided they sign the parole above mentioned in paragraph four. Nothing, however, in this statement shall be construed as entitling any such officer to exercise the functions of the appointment which he holds in the service of either of the Governments aforesaid, or to claim from the Union Government the emoluments of such appointments.

(10) With the exception of the arms retained by the officers of the Protectorate forces, and by the ranks of the active troops, as provided for in paragraph two above, all war material, including all field and mountain guns, small arms ammunition, and the whole of the property of the Government of the Protectorate, shall be placed at the disposal of the Union Government.

(11) His Excellency the Imperial Governor shall appoint a civil official of the Protectorate service who shall hand over and keep a record of all Government property of the civil departments, including records which are handed over to the Union Government in terms of paragraph 10 above, and the Commander of the said forces of the Protectorate shall appoint a military officer who shall hand over and keep a similar record of all Government property of the military departments of the Protectorate.

Given under our hands on the ninth day of July, 1915. Signed Louis Botha, General Commanding-in-Chief the Union Forces in the Field; Seitz, Imperial Governor of German South-West Africa; Franks, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commander of the Protectorate Forces of German South-West Africa.

Form of the parole.—The undersigned hereby pledge myself on honour not to re-engage in hostilities in the present war between Great Britain and Germany.

National Rejoicings.  
Telegrams from all parts of South Africa illustrate the national satisfaction with which General Botha's success has been greeted.

Speaking at a citizens' dinner to the General Superintendent of Education, Sir T. Muir on his retirement, Sir Thomas Smartt expressed the elation of South Africa at the conclusion of the campaign under the distinguished and gallant generalship of General Botha. He believed the people of South Africa would not be unmindful of the services of the Union forces when the time came to provide for the dependents of those who volunteered for service on the battlefields of Europe.

Amidst the many telegrams of congratulation dispatched to General Botha was one from Smithfield, the centre of General Hertzog's constituency. It ran as follows:

Smithfield admirers to General Botha and his splendid army. Accept heartfelt congratulations from your fervent admirers in Hertzog's stronghold.

Crowds singing patriotic airs promenaded the streets of Pretoria on Friday night, and eventually a large procession marched to General Botha's residence, where it made a most enthusiastic demonstration, which was acknowledged by Mrs. Botha,

The *Cape Argus* has opened a shilling fund to present General Botha with a sword in honour of his successful campaign.

In commemoration of the victory, General Thompson, General Officer Commanding in Cape Colony, has planted two oak trees in the Castle Grounds.

German Resistance Broken.

The news that the German forces in South-West Africa have surrendered to General Botha and that this trying campaign is at an end will be received with the greatest satisfaction throughout the Empire. General Botha and his gallant lieutenants and troops, both British and Dutch, deserve our warmest congratulations.

They have shown us that South Africa can produce soldiers as tenacious and enduring as those which have come to our aid from the other great Dominions of the Crown, and no praise for the splendid efforts would be too great.

The first operation of the campaign was the occupation of Luderitzbucht on September 18 last.

This occupation was carried out peacefully, and the Germans left everything intact except the wireless installation, which was destroyed. The town was made into a strong base and detachments were pushed into the interior to keep the enemy at a distance. Walvisch Bay, which had been occupied by the Germans on September 11, was recaptured by Union troops on Christmas Day. Swakopmund, in its turn, fell into our hands on January 16. With Port Nolloth already in our possession, the sea bases necessary for the campaign were now all secured.

Military operations were suspended until the rebels within the Union had been disposed of. The bands under Kemp and Maritz gave considerable trouble in January, but on January 24 these two leaders attacked Upington and were badly beaten by Commandant Van der Venter. Completely disillusioined by their contact with the German authorities, these surrendered on February 3, but Maritz, himself did not come in, and his subsequent fate is uncertain.

Serious Operations Begun.  
The suppression of the rebellion enabled General Botha to begin serious operations in the middle of February. The plan was to advance from Rietfontein and the Orange River on the south, and eventually to combine the operations of this southern army with those of columns advancing from Luderitzbucht and Swakopmund. It was expected that some 5,000 German regulars and reservists would have to be dealt with, besides an uncertain number of armed natives. The Union Forces allotted to the campaign as a whole were overwhelming, but there was always a risk that the Germans, thanks to their railways, might concentrate against one column or another, while it was certain that they would destroy the railways behind them as they retreated, fill up the wells, and make the most of the natural difficulties of the country, which were very considerable. The good arrangements made gave no opportunity to the Germans to overwhelm any column, while the extraordinary skill and endurance of the Union Forces enabled them, by dint of splendid exertions, to overcome all the difficulties presented by the country.

In the face of constant opposition, the columns from the south and from Luderitz Bay united at Keetmanshoop, and at once pushed north along the railway. General Botha—who had joined the northern army at Swakopmund, led it forward in March, and at Pofadder, 60 miles to the east, defeated the enemy and captured 200 prisoners and some guns. The southern army, well organized and commanded by General Smuts, and the central force from Luderitz Bay, under the good

leading of General Sir Duncan McKenzie, gained a number of successes during their advance. The raid of McKenzie's mounted troops from Bethany to Gibeon was one of these successes, which led to the capture of 200 men and narrowly escaped cutting off a much larger number.

The difficulties of the Union troops were not made less by the poisoning of the wells by the Germans, a practice which began after the enemy's evacuation of Aus and Warbad, and led to some correspondence, in which General Botha expressed his intention of holding the German officer commanding responsible.

The Taking of Windhuk.

Marching by Karibib, General Botha occupied Windhuk, the capital of German South-West Africa, on May 12, finding some 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives in the town. Here there fell into our hands one of the most valuable of Germany's high-power wireless stations, which, with one relay in Togoland, was able to communicate with Berlin. This success was received with enthusiasm throughout the Empire and brought to General Botha a telegram of hearty congratulations from the King. These congratulations were well deserved, for on many occasions the troops had to perform long and tiring marches over waterless and barren country, often without food and water, or at best with a little fresh meat for the man and a handful of grass for the animals.

After replenishing supplies, General Botha resumed his advance to the north in June in quest of the main body of the enemy, which had retreated up the railway to Otavi. The towns along the railway fell rapidly one by one, while the enemy, continually outflanked and outmanoeuvred, proved incapable of offering serious resistance. On July 1 General Botha reached Otavi after a fight in which General Botha and the Free State Brigade showed much dash and energy, marching 45 miles in 16 hours, while General Lukin's force, which showed equal spirit, covered 48 miles in 20 hours. The subsequent operations have not yet been reported, but it is clear that the Germans were at the end of their resources, and that on reaching their railway terminus at Grootfontein they abandoned hope.

The Meaning of "South-West."

The loss of German South-West Africa will be a very bitter blow to Germany. It will probably be felt even more severely than the loss of Kiaochau. The latter was for the general public a naval and commercial outpost. "South-West" was for many reasons regarded as by far the most important German possession overseas—a heritage from the Bismarckian era, a country drenched with German blood, and the principal base of a future African empire.

Of late everything has been done to avert attention from the plight of the colony. The German Press has taught the public to believe, first, that all Germany's colonial possessions and more will be recovered on the battlefields of Europe, and secondly, that the present "colonial wars" are interesting mainly as evidence of British villainy and "treason to the white race." Only on Tuesday the *Cologne Gazette* published a long and violent attack upon English methods of warfare in Cameroons, and there is no topic more popular than that of the employment by the British of "all the yellow, red, and black-skinned peoples" for the persecution of harmless Germans and the destruction of German *Kultur*. It has been more difficult to handle General Botha's magnificent campaign. General Botha is now one of the hated enemies of Germany—but especially as having disappointed German intrigues in regard to which he, ever since his visit to Berlin in 1902 in the

company of De Wet and De la Rey, had been intended to play a very different part. He is now for the Germans "Botha the traitor," because he failed to be treacherous.

A Forlorn Hope.

The real hope of the Germans in the campaign now concluded was, that the situation would be saved by troubles in South Africa. From time to time the German Colonial Office, which can have very little else to do, publishes rather pathetic reviews of events in the colonies, compiled by patient study of the English newspapers with the help of such scraps of information as can be obtained from stray travellers. In the first review, published last November, it was said that the British advance "seems to have been brought to a standstill by the rising of the Boers." The hope was expressed that developments in British South Africa would terminate the occupation of Luderitz Bay, and it was observed that "a further hostile penetration into the interior would meet with considerable difficulties and hardly promised success." The last German official review, published towards the end of May, said that, as far as could be judged from the English reports, only weak German forces had yet been employed, and the enemy had not yet come into contact with the main German forces. A note, added while the report was going to press, bemoaned the loss of Windhuk. By way of comfort it was added:

We must again lay stress upon the fact that neither from official nor private sources are any German reports of these recent events available, and that in the existing circumstances, no such reports can be expected for a long time to come.

Since then the German public has been provided with no information at all.

Area and Population.

It is 25 years this month since the British and German Governments made the agreements which fixed the present limits of German South-West Africa. It has an area of about 320,000 square miles, with a native population of 80,000 and a European population of 15,000, almost all of them Germans.

The revenues and expenditure for 1914 were estimated at £1,175,000 and £2,017,000 respectively. In 1912 the imports were valued at £1,825,000 and the exports at £1,953,000. During the last few years there has been a considerable production of diamonds—in 1912 to an estimated value of £983,000. To the German mind, however, German South-West Africa has represented not so much a valuable possession as the foundation for future hopes. The extreme view is seen in the following passage quoted in Mr. Lewin's book ("The Germans and Africa") from a work written in 1905 by the well-known pan-German Dr. Samassa:

In German South-West Africa we have in our hands a strong trump card from the point of view of *Weltpolitik*. England is in consequence of this card in peril of losing South Africa.

It was to Cape Colony that German eyes were always turned.

(To be Continued.)

No Independence Day Receptions. Yesterday says the *Times* of July 5 was Independence Day, but there were no official celebrations of the anniversary by the Americans in London. At the American Embassy it was stated that owing to the war the usual receptions were not being given. The Embassy, however, will be closed to the public to-day.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

## BALKAN LEAGUE ESTABLISHMENT LIKELY.

August 19, 1.50 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Athens declares that the Balkan situation has become of absorbing interest, especially in view of the possibility of the re-establishment of the Balkan League on the side of the Entente Powers.

Considerable importance is attached to the fact that the British Minister to Greece had an audience with King Constantine to-day. At a subsequent conference with M. Venizelos, King Constantine expressed a desire to see the Ministers of the other Entente Powers.

## BRITISH MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

August 19, 3.35 p.m.  
Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announces that there are now five hundred and thirty-five controlled munitions establishments in Britain in operation.

## RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUES.

## ENEMY DISPLAYS FRESH VIGOUR.

August 20, 1.55 a.m.  
The Petrograd communiqué says that the enemy has continued vigorously to develop the success achieved at Kovno. He occupied the town and, advancing beyond, established himself in the district between the rivers Niemen and Vilna.

German attacks on Ossowicza fortress on Tuesday night and on Wednesday were repulsed.

Fighting continues on the front from Ossowicza to Brest Litovsk and further south. It is most desperate in some sectors, especially where the enemy on Tuesday and Wednesday attacked our troops on the lower Bobr, in the direction of Bielsk, along the Toheremka railway and near Vlodava.

The enemy is displaying increasing vigour in his attacks on the Novogeorgievsk fortifications, on the right banks of the Vistula and Narew rivers.

The fighting has been of the bloodiest description and German corpses were heaped on our entanglements, but the German artillery, developing their maximum fire, silenced our guns and demolished the fortifications between the rivers Wkra and Vistula.

Thereafter, the Russians, despite all their efforts, were forced to retire to the right bank of the Wkra and this has enabled the Germans to concentrate their efforts on the northern sector, comprising the fortifications between the Wkra and Vistula rivers.

## GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

## ALL ROUND SUCCESS CLAIMED.

August 19, 8.10 p.m.  
A Berlin communiqué, via Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, claims that thirty officers and 3,900 men were captured at Kovno.

Under pressure of the capture of Kovno the Russians are evacuating their positions opposite Kalvarja and Szwajki.

The Germans claim to have reached the railway between Bialystok and Brest Litovsk and to have stormed the two northern forts of Novogeorgievsk, taking a thousand prisoners and 125 guns.

The Germans further declare that the armies of King Leopold of Bavaria and General von Mackensen are progressing. The Germans have reached the advanced positions at Brest Litovsk while they are also advancing eastward to Włodawa, the Russians here having evacuated the east bank of the Bug.

## GERMANS CLAIM IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

August 20, 1.20 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, according to a Berlin communiqué, Novogeorgievsk has been captured with over twenty thousand prisoners. The Kaiser has arrived there.

## LARGE GERMAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

August 20, 3.55 a.m.  
Reuter's representative at Petrograd telegraphs the following official report.—

Our warships guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga retired after a fight, owing to the great superiority of the enemy fleet.

## GERMANY AND NORWEGIAN MAIRS.

August 19, 7.05 p.m.  
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Christiania quotes the *Aftenpost*, which says that the Norwegian people have received with hot indignation and bitterness the news of the treatment of the Norwegian mail packet by a German submarine. The news, says the Norwegian journal, will be resented from North Cape to Lofoten. The injury done to England by grabbing the Norwegian mails is immaterial compared with the damage done to our country. The theft of neutral mails is not a part of decent warfare.

Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen telegraphs that the Danish Postmaster General asserts that no more Danish mails will be sent via Norway to England. They will be despatched solely in Danish vessels in future.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## THE DARDANELLES.

## HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the recent operations on the Gallipoli peninsula consisted of attacks on enemy positions along the southern and "Anzac" lines, including a fresh landing in force at Suvla Bay.

There is evidence from the statements of prisoners that the Turks were considerably reinforced with a view to attacking us and that our attack foreshadowed them by twenty-four hours. Consequently, the fighting was most severe and on both sides the casualties were very heavy.

The landing at Suvla Bay was well planned and carried out by the Navy, but despite the fact that the Turks developed their greatest strength on the "Anzac" zone our troops at Suvla Bay were unable to make very satisfactory progress, before the enemy was able to move up considerable forces from his reserves and bring our further advance here to a stand-still.

All the points won have been consolidated and the spirit of the troops is excellent.

## REICHSTAG OPENS; SPEECH BY PRESIDENT.

August 20, 5.15 p.m.  
A telegram from Amsterdam reports the opening of the Reichstag. The President in his speech described the German successes as bordering on the fabulous.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, said that Germany, relying on her glorious troops, could regard the future proudly and fearlessly. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the Netherlands, which had twice given devoted assistance to the severely wounded returning from England, and he specially thanked the Pope, who, he said, was chiefly responsible for the realization of so many works of humanity during the war.

He denounced England for strangling neutral commerce, and Russia for devastating Poland and removing Jews and Christians to languish on the muddy roads.

At some length he reviewed the pre-war conditions, denying that Germany, which sought only peaceful development after forty-four years, was responsible for the war.

## COTTON AS CONTRABAND AT LAST.

August 19, 10.25 p.m.  
A message from Washington states that the British Embassy announces that the Allies have agreed to regard cotton as contraband of war.

## WAR ITEMS.

## TELEGRAMS.

## OBITUARY.

## CARDINAL VANNUTELLI.

Reuter's Service to The Telegraph. London. Received August 19.

The death is announced of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, who was born in 1834 and created to the high office of Cardinal-Bishop in 1887. He was Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina and Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, Great Penitentiary.

Leave Us Our Beer!

Amsterdam, July 8. A telegram from Berlin states that the dearth of barley has forced the German brewery associations to reduce the output of beer to a minimum of 40 per cent. below the usual output. Beer thereby becomes a luxury. This step, which is approved by the Government, has raised a considerable volume of protest throughout Germany. The municipalities of Berlin and Munich have summoned extraordinary meetings of their councils to discuss measures which have necessitated a continual increase of food prices.

Arabs Deserting Turkey.

The Nôtre Dame correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* telegraphs that the Italian Consulate from Jerusalem, Beirut, and Aleppo, who have arrived at Naples, agree that the Turkish position is becoming rapidly worse. They declare that the Arab element has already to a very great extent deserted the cause of the Empire on becoming aware of the large increases in the British forces operating in the Dardanelles.

Allegations Against German Red Cross Sisters.

Paris, July 10. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* states that at the instance of the German Minister at Berne Madame Piaget, of Neuchâtel, has been prosecuted before a military court for having in an article accused the Sisters of the German Red Cross with having incompletely wounded French soldiers with virus instead of serum. The accused was acquitted amid the applause of a crowded court.

Dramatic Desertion of Recruit.

Rome, July 9.—The *Tribuna* reports the following incident from the front: "During a vigorous attack against the Austrian positions on the Isonzo on the 6th, 65 soldiers of the hostile infantry recruits from Dalmatia, who were in the first Austrian line, simultaneously separated from the main force, threw down their rifles and raised their arms crying, 'Italia, Italia.' The Austrians fired on the deserter, killing 28, but the remaining 37 reached our lines, where they were warmly received.

Advice to the King of Greece.

Athens, July 11.—According to the *Hellen* the doctors attending the King recommended, after a consultation, that His Majesty should abstain from all political pre-occupations likely to cause him fatigue. The doctors, however, will hold a further consultation next Sunday, when they will come to a definite decision.

Seventeen Train of Wounded.

Amsterdam, July 11. From Aix-la-Chapelle it is reported that in one day seventeen long trains with wounded soldiers arrived at Oraow. A train with four wrecked cars has passed through Aix-la-Chapelle from the Western theatre of war. At several cafes in Aix-la-Chapelle waiters have been replaced by waitresses in consequence of men being called to the colours.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

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(By Order of the Mortgagor)

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Auctioneer.

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## MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE  
WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.  
BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Phone 27. 4, Des Voeux Road Central.

## BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

## ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.  
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.

With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFÉ

CATERERS.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

## NOTICE.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

"CHING CHEONG."

188 Des Voeux Road, Con.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

"JOHNSTON'S STOKES & MASTER."

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors.

Present price—

"JOHNSTON'S STOKES & MASTER."

188 Des Voeux Road, Con.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

"KWONG YUEN."

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day removed our premises from No. 14 to No. 15 Queen's Road Central (next to Wang Hing Jewellers).

H. BUTTON JEE & SON,  
Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Drum Tower, after the Show

Office and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFÉ.

Over the Main entrance.

# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



**PURE MILK.  
FOOD FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.  
PURE MILK PRODUCED UNDER HYGIENIC CONDITIONS  
FROM  
WELL FED,  
CLEANLY STALLED,  
HEALTHY DAIRY CATTLE.  
EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.  
EXCELLENCE. PURITY.**

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest 1st May.	Lowest 14th May.	1st May. to now	14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.	\$830 s.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	ex div. £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	830 x div. 790 o. div.	{ £2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 380 b.	10,000 \$250 59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	380	360				Final of 4/- a/c 1913. Interim of 31/8/1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 165 b.	10,000 \$15 23	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160				Interim of 12/- p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. 966 b.	12,400 \$250 100	847 April	700 Oct.	966	855				Final of \$20 and bonus of 5% making \$35 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. \$243 b. ex 73	12,000 \$100 60	210 April	192 Jan.	243	225				Final of \$15 max. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. .... \$161 b.	20,000 \$100 20	160 July	140 Oct.	160	130	89 for 1913			
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. .... \$405 b.	8,000 \$250 50	895 Feb.	368 April	405	385	827 for 1913			
Shipping.	40 cts. b. x the re-								
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s.)	30,000 \$25 all	10 Jan.	51/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	81 for 1906			
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$69 b.	20,000 \$50 all	36 Mar.	27/2 Nov.	69	45	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14			
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd. 223 b.	80,000 \$15 all	29/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	for year ending 31/12/14			
Indo-China Steam Combined \$149 s.	60,000 £5 all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	96	Final of 3/4% King 5% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913			
Navigation Co., Deferred \$92 s.	60,000 £5 all	106/2 Feb.	70/2 Sept.	90/- x div. 82/- x div.		Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914			
Ld. .... Preferred \$57 s.									
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd. 92/-	3,797,610 £1 all								
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. .... \$3614 b.	40,000 \$10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15			
Refineries.									
Ch'na Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. \$125 b.	20,000 \$100 all	86/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	83 for 1913			
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. \$41 s.	7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27/2	83 for 1897			
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adminstration ... 31/- b.	1,000,000 £1 all	41/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30/6/15 (Coupon No. 5).			
Raub Australian Gold Min-ing Co., Ltd. .... \$4 sa.	200,000 £1 all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909			
Tronch Mines Ltd. .... 31/- b.	160,000 £1 all	39/2 Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15			
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. .... \$76 n.	10,000 \$50 all	88 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914			
Hongkong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd. .... \$73/2 b.	10,000 \$50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76	57	63 dividend for year 1914			
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. .... \$61 sa.	65,700 t. 100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	61	49 ex div.	Tls. 5 for 1913			
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. .... 90 b.	36,000 t. 100 all	109 Jan.	82/2 Dec.	93/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914			
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands ..... 94	13,000 t. 100 t. 100								
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. .... \$116 b.	20,000 \$50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29/2/14			
						(\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14)			
Hongkong Land Investment Co. \$110 b.	50,000 \$100 all	117/2 July	98 Nov.	111	108	83 for 3 years ending 30/6/15			
H'phreys Estates & F. Co., Ltd. .... \$6.40 b.	150,000 \$10 all	9/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914			
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. \$40 b.	6,000 \$50 to	45/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	83 for 1914			
Shanghai Lands ..... 102 b.	78,000 t. 50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/15			
West Point Building Co., Ltd. \$72 b.	19,500 \$50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	82 for half year ending 30/6/15			
Hongkong Central Estates .... \$100 s.	10,000 \$100 all					100 100 84.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14			
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. .... \$75 b.	20,000 t. 50 all	188 July	185 May	176	152	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14			
Hongkong Cotton Co. .... \$74 b.	125,000 \$10 all	8/2 Mar.	7 June	73	7	50 cents 3/17/08			
Kung Yik ..... 15.30 b.	55,000 t. 10 all	142 Jan.	11 Mar.	15.35	139	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14			
Laou Kung Mow ..... 87 b.	8,000 t. 100 all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 b.	86	Tls. 12 for 1913			
Shanghai Cottons in Shai .... 102 sa.	40,000 t. 50 all	135 Feb.	10 Nov.	102	96	(Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra 1 Bonus Tls. 1. year endg 30/6/14)			
Miscellaneous.									
China Poroed Company, Ltd. \$11 sa.	10,000 \$12 all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914			
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. \$42 sa. b.	10,000 \$12 all	4.90 July	4 April	4/4	4/4	6% for year ending 28/2/06			
Do. (Spec. shares) ....	50,000 \$5 all								
China Provt. L. & M. Co., Ltd. \$8.90 sa.	50,000 \$1 all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914			
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. .... \$34 b.	40,000 £5 6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14			
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. .... 8 b.	400,000 \$10 all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	84	6.70	50 cents for 1914			
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. .... \$43 sa.	60,000 \$10 all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914			
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. .... \$185 b.	6,500 \$25 all	21/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914			
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. .... \$29 b.	60,000 \$10 all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914			
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.20 s.	325,000 £5/- all								
Langkets ..... 138 b.	250,000 £10 all	6/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37/2	[Interim of. T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913]			
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) .... \$94 b.	25,000 \$10 all	10/2 Jan.	9/2 June	10	9	[70 cts. on fully paid shares, 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/15]			
Do. (New) .... 80 cts. b.	50,000 \$10 \$1.	93/2 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	80 cts.	None			
Philippines, Ltd. .... \$44 b.	25,000 \$10 all					5 \$1.50 for 1910			
H. Price & Co., Ltd. .... \$55 b.	12,000 \$10 10					20 20 None			
Societe des Pulpes et Papier teries du Tonkin ..... \$20 b.	13,200 \$50 all								
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. .... \$3,00 b. x div.	20,000 \$5 all	5/2 June	4 Nov.	3/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15			
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. .... \$18 b.	27,723 \$10 all	22/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	(\$1.00, per share for year ending 31/12/14)			
Watson and Co., Ltd. .... \$6.60 b.	90,000 \$10 all	84 April	6.90 Dec.	6.60	6.7	60 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30/6/14			
William Powell, Limited. .... \$7 s.	21,000 \$7 all	9/2 Jan.	6/2 Dec.	7	6				
S. C. Morning Post ..... \$29 b.	6,000 \$25 all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914			

## WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Recilude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—  
 Local investment securities show further appreciation and with shares closely held a very small business has been transacted in them. On the other hand the more speculative descriptions have been booked at declining rates due to settlement influences but there is a firm tone at the close of the market.  
 Bar Silver is quoted at 22/- per oz. for ready.  
 Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/8/- T.T.  
 Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks close with sellers at the enhanced rate of \$830 ex. div. after sales at the rate.  
 Marine Insurances.—Unions are a strong market with buyers at \$966 and shares difficult to obtain; the same remarks apply to Cantons which have buyers at the improved rate of \$880. Yangtzes are quoted from the North at \$243 ex. 73, and North Chinas at Tls. 165 buyers.  
 Fire Insurances.—There are buyers of China Fires at \$161 and Hongkong Fires at \$405 but there are no shares obtainable at these rates.  
 Shipping.—Indo-Chinas have been an active market both for cash and for forward delivery at declining rates—the combined shares have sold at \$152, \$152, \$151, \$151 and at \$149 closing with sellers at the latter rate and buyers at \$148. Forward business at the close has been negotiated at \$150 and at \$151 for September. Star Ferries are obtainable at \$365, and Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$223 after sales at \$223. Shaw Transports have improved from \$8/- to \$9/- buyers, sellers asking \$9/-. Douglas' close firm with buyers at \$69 after sales at \$65, \$67, \$68 and \$70.

Refineries.—Oihne Sugars have steadily declined from \$120/- to \$125 and at the latter rate, a large business has been transacted; the market closes firm with buyers at \$125,

## NOTICES

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.  
VARNISHES,  
PAINTS, COLOURS,  
ENAMELS, etc.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.  
(ESTABLISHED 1796)  
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.  
STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG  
of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.  
HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

MELACHRINO & CO.'S  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames	\$2.20 per 100
No. 9	2.80
" 6	3.00
" 4	4.00

SOLE AGENTS:

## HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

OBTAINABLE ALSO AT

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## A "NOOTRAL" BEER.

## NY CARLSBERG.

FOR YEARS KNOWN AS THE FINEST BEER  
SPECIALY BREWED FOR THE FAR EAST.

MAKE AN ALLY OF IT AT ONCE.

BREWED BY THE WORLD-FAMED  
NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES  
COPENHAGEN DENMARK.

Obtainable at all Hotels and Compradores and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.  
TEL. 636AN IDEAL DRINK FOR  
SUMMER MONTHSWHITEWAY'S  
CYDER

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels  
and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridges, Berkeley,  
Trocadero, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile,  
Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS

H. RUTTONJEE & SON  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.The Services to Germany, Austria, and  
their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Em-  
pire are suspended.Ships in communication with Cape  
D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station--

Sdiciroka Maru

## PARCELS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Post Office announces that  
while parcels containing tobacco, cigars or  
cigarettes cannot be accepted for  
delivery to individual French soldiers, par-  
cels containing tobacco, etc., intended for  
general distribution among the French  
or French Military Hospitals or  
Ambulances will be accepted and admitted  
into France free of Customs charges if  
addressed to the Ministry of War, Paris.Packets containing dutiable articles ad-  
dressed to individuals members of the British  
and Belgian Armies operating in France  
will continue to be admitted free of cus-  
toms charges.

## MAILS DUE.

America, New York, 22nd inst.  
Shanghai, Sinkiang, 22nd inst.  
Europe, Cordillera, 23rd inst.  
American, Aki Maru, 29th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippines Is.—Per YUENSANG, 21st  
Aug. 2 p.m.  
Shanghai & N. China—Per KWANG-  
TAI, 21st inst., 3 p.m.Siberian Mail—Shanghai, and North China  
(Europe via Siberia) — Per  
ANHUA, 21st inst., 5 p.m.  
(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P. O.  
Wednesday, 25th August.Swatow & Shanghai N. China — Per  
KWONGSANG, 21st Aug. 5  
p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Holow & Haiphong—Per DAIGI M.  
22nd inst., 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui  
—Per DALIN M., 22nd inst., 9 a.m.

## MONDAY 23rd Au. Inst.

Saigon—Per DEAWONGSE, 23rd Aug.  
11 a.m.  
Philippines Is. Formosa via  
Korea, Japan via Moji, Victoria P.O. Tacloban and United  
Canal & Mails—via Canada and United  
Kingdom via Canada — Per  
MEXICO M., 23rd inst., 1 p.m.Bangkok—Per LINAN, 23rd inst., 3 p.m.  
Swatow—Per TAMILATJAP, 23rd inst., 3  
p.m.French Mail—Silicon, Straits, Burma, Cey-  
lon, Adelais, Western Australia,  
India, Aden, Egypt & Europe—Per  
NERA, 23rd Aug. 4 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 24th Aug.

Philippines Is.—CHINHUA, 24th Aug. 10  
a.m.Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HUE  
24th inst., 10 a.m.Shanghai, North China, Japan  
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S.,  
South America and Canada via  
Mexico, Canada and U.K. via  
China, Europe via Siberia — Per  
CHIYO MARU, 24th Aug. 11 a.m.Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-  
CHING, 24th inst., 2 p.m.  
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—  
Per JAPAN, 24th inst., 2 p.m.  
Shanghai & North China — Per LIANG-  
CHOW, 24th inst., 3 p.m.  
(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P. O.  
Saturday, 25th Aug.

## THURSDAY, 26th August.

Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles and London—  
Per SUWA M., 26th inst., 11 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 27th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-  
MUN, 27th Aug., 3 p.m.Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelais, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe.  
This parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 27th instant, at noon. — Per OVARA, 27th Aug., 4 p.m. Registration Kowloon 2.15.  
2.30 a.m. Letters 4 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 28th August.

Shanghai, & N. China Japan via Kobe—Per  
MIYASAKI M., 28th Aug., 5 a.m.  
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday's Day—  
Per ALDENHAM, 28th inst., 10 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 31st August.

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 31st Aug.,  
3 p.m.  
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-  
TAM, 31st Aug., 2 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept.

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, & Port  
Morawa (via Batavia)—Per  
TIRODE, 1st Sept., 3 p.m.Oysters, Fresh Fried or Stewed  
Finion-Haddock's Kitchens & Co.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE

## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVED.

Chien Maru, Jap. a.m. 1.005, M. On 20th  
inst.—Hongay, 11th inst., Coal  
& Co.Hus. Fr. a.s. 739, A. Cornelissen, 10th inst.,  
Haiphong, 19th inst., Gen.—A.  
R. Mart.Trigona, Dut. a.s. 1.055, J. F. Vilgeboom,  
20th inst.—Foochow, 17th inst.,  
Ballast—A. P. & Co.Salahadi, Dut. a.s. 1.435, J. Liberal, 20th  
inst.—Nomial, 13th inst., Ballast—  
A. P. & Co.Lianghow, Br. a.s. 1.220, Benson, 21st inst.,  
Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.Otowa Maru, Jap. a.s. 877, N. Hyodo, 1st  
inst.—Keeling, 5th inst., Coal  
& S. K.Nichio Maru, Jap. a.s. 2.487, T. Sone, 1st  
inst.—Port Said, and inst., Salt—  
M. B. G. K.

## DEPARTED.

Aug. 20.

Kulechow for Tientan, via W. H. Wei  
Hain Maru for Moji

Chehan for Shanghai

Tamon Maru No. 1 for Quinkon

Kiojin Maru for Moji

Anna for Sankok

Wechang for Nanchwang

Koisan Maru for Bombay via Singapore

Hattan for Foochow via Swatow

Kachchi Maru for Calcutta via Singapore

Takao for Haiphong via Holow

Loiye for Bangkok

Maguan Maru for Hongay

Kaifong for Haiphong via Holow

Shinan for Selangor

Namang for Calcutta via Singapore

Simeang for Hello

Kwangsie for Canton

Nanyo Maru for Tayeh &amp; Wakamatsu

Kwangsang for Shanghai via Swatow

Anna for Bangkok

Ewang for Shanghai

Nichigo Maru for Vladivostok via Moji

Ikoma Maru for Canton

Anhui for Shanghai

Aug. 21.

Daiji Maru for Haiphong via Holow

Daiji Maru for Tamau via Swatow

Yuan Maru for Manli

Simeang for Hello

Kwangsie for Canton

Nanyo Maru for Tayeh &amp; Wakamatsu

Kwangsang for Shanghai via Swatow

Anna for Bangkok

Ewang for Shanghai

Nichigo Maru for Vladivostok via Moji

Ikoma Maru for Canton

Anhui for Shanghai

Aug. 22.

Talchun for Haiphong

Talchun for Haiphong

Kochin for Haiphong

Amoy for Haiphong

Taishou 5a

Taichan 22.73

Taitan 22.74

Kochin 22.73

Amoy 22.73

Taishou 22.74

Taichan 22.74

Kochin 22.73

Amoy 22.73

Taishou 22.74

## ITALIAN ROYAL DECREES.

Received at the British Foreign Office.

The following are published in the Gazette of August 20.

Foreign Office,  
July 5, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the *Italian Official Gazette* of June 16th:—

During the present state of war the Government of the King will adopt and enforce the dispositions of the Declaration signed at London on February 28, 1909, with the exception of Articles 22, 24 and 28, and of any modifications contained in the following articles:—

## Article II.

A neutral ship, which according to her papers has a neutral destination, and which in spite of the destination indicated on her paper is making an enemy port, will be subject to capture and confiscation if she is encountered before the end of her return journey.

## Article III.

The destination indicated in Article 33 of the Declaration of London will be presumed to be the real one (in addition to the presumptions provided for in Article 34) if the cargo is consigned to an agent of an enemy State or to order of an agent of an enemy State.

## Article IV.

In spite of the dispositions of Article 35 of the Declaration of London, conditional contraband will be subject to capture on board a vessel proceeding to a neutral port if the ship's manifests do not indicate the name of the consignee, or if they show that the consignee resides in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

## Article V.

In the cases indicated in the preceding Article IV the burden of proving the innocent destination of the goods rests with their owner.

## Article VI.

When the King's Government learns that an enemy Government is supplying its armed forces by means of or across a neutral country, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine may take concerted action to exclude from the operation of Article 35 of the Declaration of London all vessels proceeding to ports in such countries.

Decisions of this nature will be published in the *Official Gazette*, and will be enforced until superseded by another decision of the same nature.

For the whole period during which such decisions are in force, vessels carrying conditional contraband to ports of such countries will be liable to capture.

## FOREIGN OFFICE,

July 5, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the *Italian Official Gazette* of June 17th:—

## Article I.

The following objects and materials are considered as absolute contraband:—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

4. Ingredrients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate, and all other metallic nitrates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal-tar between benzol and cresol inclusiva, aniline, methylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate and mercury.

5. Resinous products; camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).

6. Gun-mountings, timber boxes, limbers, baggage wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.

8. All kinds of clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

9. Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.

10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

12. Armour plates.

13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.

14. The following metals: tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, bismuth pig-iron, manganese.

15. The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hematite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.

16. Aluminim, alumina and salts of aluminium.

17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.

19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

25. Pneumatic tyres and covers, for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles and materials specially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

26. Rubber (including raw waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.

27. Iron pyrites.

28. Mineral oils and motor spirit (mineral oils, raw and distilled, petrol, benzine, naphtha and spirits in general which may be used for motors).

29. Apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land or sea.

30. Wool, raw combed or carded, wool fibre, combed or carded, wool waste.

31. Tin, chloride of tin and tin ore.

32. Castor oil.

33. Paraffin wax.

34. Copper iodide.

35. Lubricants.

36. Skins of every sort, raw or tanned, cow, ox, buffalo, calf, horse, pig, sheep, goat or deer; leather adapted for saddlery, harness, boots or military accoutrements.

37. Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor, urea, aniline, and their compounds.

38. Three Declarations.

For conveniences the more important statements made may be brought together as follows:—

Lord Kitchener.

When the Register is completed we shall be able to note the men between the ages of 10 and 40 not required for munitions or other industrial work, and therefore available, if physically fit, for the fighting line.

4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock; and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

8. Fuel, other than mineral oils.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.

11. Harness and saddlery.

12. Field glasses, telescopes, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

13. Materials of all sorts used in tanning, including tannin and other extracts suitable for the industry.

14. Article III.

The present decree will take effect from to-day.

## IS IT COMPELSION?

## UTTERANCES OF THREE CABINET MINISTERS

The "Times" on the Coming of National Service.

and I would not remain a member of the Government 24 hours longer if I had any idea that we should hesitate for any reason to adopt measures which we believed in our hearts to be necessary to bring this war to a satisfactory conclusion.

The "Times" Views.

In a leading article on July 10, the *Times* stated:—

Lord Kitchener made an appeal for more recruits at a public meeting held in the Guildhall, and presided over by the Lord Mayor, on July 8. The speech was more than an exhortation. It contained an important announcement as to the use to which the National Register is to be put to supply the requirements of the military situation.

The Secretary of State for War, who wore the undress uniform of a Field-Marshal, drove in a motor car from the War Office accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. Slater, Adjutant General. In the City the streets were lined by County of London Territorial regiments, and thronged with cheering crowds, and in the Guildhall Lord Kitchener received an enthusiastic greeting.

Lord Kitchener's speech was particularly addressed to the young men throughout the country who are not yet in khaki, and its text was that the situation called urgently for the development of our military resources to their utmost limit.

Six Edward Carson, whose arrival was loudly cheered, made an eloquent and moving speech, in which he followed up a declaration that the voluntary system was now on its trial by asking did any one doubt that if Lord Kitchener's appeal fails we ought for a moment to hesitate to apply compulsory service? He was answered by a loud outburst of cheering. Lord Derby said if those engaged in recruiting failed to get the necessary men, having done their best, they would be entitled to go to Lord Kitchener and say—"There are other forces which you can apply. Put them in operation."

Mr. Churchill made a defence of the late Government. He said that nothing which was within the power of this country to do last autumn would have enabled us to alter fundamentally the military situation as it exists to-day.

Not less significant and important than the various statements made at the Guildhall was Mr. Long's declaration on the subject of compulsion made to a deputation which waited on him with reference to the National Registration Bill, says the *Times*. Mr. Long made it clear that, though the Bill itself does not contemplate compulsory military service, the Government have not tied their hands in the matter. He emphatically stated that if the meaning read into the Prime Minister's recent answer to a question had been the right one, and by it compulsory service had been ruled out, he would not have remained 24 hours in the Cabinet.

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Any one who doubts the increasing strength of the feeling in favour of National Service may be recommended to look back over the week's debates in Parliament. The proceedings of our politicians, it must be confessed, are not always a very edifying spectacle in these days. In the House of Commons, if anywhere

especially in its present-depicted state—the spirit of factions obstruction to every useful measure is more than adequately represented. But what was the fate of the National Registration Bill, the Bill which was to "split the country"? The opposition, which loomed so large beforehand, proved to be absolute negligible in reality. It resolved itself, when tested by a division, into the same little handful of members to whose ideas—and the fear of successive Governments to face them—we owe the scandalous neglect of our national security in the past. Mr. Long deserves every possible credit for the firmness and good temper with which he handled them; but the real lesson of the debates for him and his colleagues is how very much more they might achieve if they would pluck up heart to do it.

Mr. Long.

If voluntary recruiting and the appeals of Lord Kitchener fail, does anybody for a moment think that we ought to hesitate to apply compulsory service?

People seem to forget that the very existence of the country is at stake.

If it becomes necessary to apply conscription and we refuse, what is the alternative? To surrender at discretion? Never!

Mr. Long.

The Prime Minister would be the last man in this country to say anything to-day in reference to the situation in which we find ourselves which would prevent the Government adopting compulsory service to-morrow if they believe it to be right and necessary in order to bring the war to an end.

Mr. Long.

The National Register, as Mr. Austin Harrison pointed out in these columns yesterday, represents in itself a political compromise. It is a means of compulsory enrolment for optional service. The Bill would have been a more practical measure if it had frankly embodied the principle, which every Minister admits in general terms, that the State has a right of call to the service of all its citizens, without recourse

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

12th Sunday after Trinity, 22nd Aug. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Dycet. Psalms: Crotch. Te Deum: Russell. Jones: Fye. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 4, 510. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Russell. Smart: Goodenough. Magnificat: Stainer (29th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (29th morning). Hymns: 298, 250, 223. N.B.—Psalm 108, verses 5, 6, 12, 13 in unison Psalm 109, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 19, 25, 26 in unison. "Special Papers."

Peak Church.—The Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Evensong and Sermon 6.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

12th Sunday after Trinity, 22nd Aug. 1915. Morning Prayer.

11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: 22nd Morning Psalms: Crotch Rimbault. Te Deum: S. Jude. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymn: 354-300-451. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. National Anthem: Evening Prayer. 6 p.m. Hymn: 579. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: As Set. Magnificat: Barnby. Deus Misereatur: Hopkins. Hymns: 430-558-395 (in unison) Vesper Hymn. National Anthem: Then, 11 a.m. Rev. Copley-Moyle. 6 p.m. Rev. Tiechbone. Union Church, Kennedy Road.

22nd August 1915. Morning at 11 and Evening, at 6. Preacher, Rev. C. C. Morris of Wuchow.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

MacDonnell Road. Sundays,

11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai.

Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen

oakley.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m.

5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

unquestionably have been accom-

panied, from the outset by a plain

declaration that its chief object is

to enable that principle to be

carried into effect.

However, yesterday's

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

### RIVER BOATS IN COLLISION.

### TO-DAY'S SEQUEL IN THE MARINE COURT.

This morning at the Marine Court an enquiry was held at the request of the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co., Ltd., and Capt. R. A. Birse, master of the s.s. Tai Shan, into the alleged incompetency and misconduct of Capt. James Willson, master of the s.s. On Lee, owned by the Sze Yap Steamship Co., Ltd., in regard to a collision which occurred between the two ships in the Western Examination Anchorage near the western boundary of the harbour limits.

The court was composed of the following:—Commander C. W. Backwith, R.N.; Acting-Commander F. Gibson, H. M. S. Tamar, Capt. W. Messen, s.s. Yuen-sang; Capt. G. P. Seddon, s.s. Japan, and Capt. E. Forsyth, s.s. Kusichow.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, appeared for the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. D. Wilkinson, for the captain of the On Lee.

Capt. Willson said he had been in charge of the On Lee since February and also on two occasions previous to that. The full speed of the boat was eleven knots. When nearing Green Island on the day in question, the vessel was travelling a little over ten knots he steered for the examination launch and when about three hundred yards away stopped and went full speed astern. At that time the examination launch was about five points on the port bow. He saw no flag on the launch and he went astern so as come up to her at a reasonable speed; it had nothing to do with the Tai Shan. At the time of the collision the On Lee was practically stationary. Just prior to that the Tai Shan was coming alongside the examination launch and crossing his bows at a rate of five knots. After passing the launch the Tai Shan must have swung round, coming past the launch, crossed the bows of the On Lee proceeding, after the collision, a further distance of 200 yards before coming to a stop. After the collision the On Lee backed out. The On Lee approached the Tai Shan two points abaft the beam, and as the result of the collision the stem of the On Lee was twisted to starboard, two or three places were damaged about the bows, and the guard was broken up. When the collision took place the On Lee was about 100 yards from the examination launch. He claimed that, according to Article 10, he had the right of way, and he did not see the first signal of the examination launch. After leaving Green Island he, his quartermaster and pilot were the only people on the bridge. There were passengers close to the bridge, but they did not come past the barrier until they saw a collision imminent, when they rushed forward.

In answer to Mr. Potter witness said he was aware of the procedure coming into the harbour, established since the outbreak of war. He saw no signal until after the collision, though he was looking for one. He had good eyesight and could see a flag at nine hundred yards. Even if he saw no signal his practice would be to come alongside the examination launch. He did not stop instantly upon seeing the signal but came as near as was safe. With regard to his ability to see a flag at 900 yards it would depend upon the direction of the wind, which on this occasion was coming up behind the On Lee. He claimed that the On Lee was quite as close to the launch as

the Tai Shan, and might have been a trifle ahead of the Tai Shan though he had not sufficient lead to claim prior attention. On this point he contradicted the evidence of Capt. Birse, Lieut. Daly and the marine on this point. He did not see any signal flag on the launch; it might have been obscured by the large flag at the mastshead.

Mr. Potter:—If you had been keeping a decent look out you must have seen the flags. Were you looking for a flag?—Yes I was looking out for a flag and I had the quartermaster with the answering pennant in his hand. You could see the Tai Shan?—Oh, certainly.

Were you watching her?—No; I was expecting she would watch me.

I know you are a stickler for the rule of the road, and you would hang on to the rule of the road until you "bust" everything to kingdom come.—

You have no right to make that remark, Mr. Potter. It is too bad to rub it in like that.

Mr. Potter:—I apologise; perhaps I had no right to make that remark.

Mr. Potter:—If your evidence is true you could not have collided with the Tai Shan unless you had altered your course two or three points?—That is so, but I must keep on my course with a reasonable speed as the course of circumstances would permit. I have no right to run into the examination launch to oblige the Tai Shan.

Continuing, witness said that he gave no signal intimating his change of course; he did not think it necessary.

Mr. Potter:—Do you say that at the time of the collision we were going at five knots, and that we overran the examination launch for about 200 yards?—Every word is true.

Your case depends upon that statement?—I don't know whether it does or not; I am telling the truth.

Lieutenant Daly swears that the Tai Shan was stationary at the time of the collision?

That statement is untrue.

It is also untrue, as Lieut. Daly and all the witnesses say, that we were going at the rate of four knots at the time of the collision?

That is also untrue.

In answer to the Court the witness claimed that he could stop his ship dead, going from full speed ahead to full speed astern, in one minute and ten seconds.

F.O. Goodman, station supervisor at the Naval Yard, said he was a passenger on the On Lee on the date under consideration, and at the time of the collision standing at the rear of the captain on the bridge. The On Lee was first stopped by the captain who then signalled full astern, when the vessel was about three hundred yards from the examination launch. At the time of the collision the Tai Shan was going ahead at a good speed while the On Lee, with her engines going astern, had still a little headway on.

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said there were thirteen adults and four children on the bridge inside the grille.

G. W. Carpendale, chief officer on board the On Lee, gave evidence corroborating that of Capt. Willson. Max Friedman, chief engineer on the On Lee spoke as to the instructions received in the engine room up to, and including the time of the collision. The collision took place at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Pollock said it was quite clear that the On Lee had the right to assume she had the right of way, and that the Tai Shan should have kept out of the way. The regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea were in force through the Colony. As regards the examination launch the signals were not flown at material times and it seemed to him a dangerous thing to say that when you came near the examination anchorage the re-

### A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

#### LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 21, 1914.

#### Occupation of Guebwiller.

It is officially announced that the French have occupied Guebwiller, a town of Alsace-Lorraine, at the foot of the Vosges. The Russians are advancing along the whole line.

French Re-occupy Mulhausen. It is officially announced that the French have reoccupied Mulhausen, in Alsace, at the point of the bayonet, after very sharp fighting. The French captured six guns and ammunition wagons.

Belgians Driven Back. The Press Bureau announces that the Belgian Army, being confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. Communication with Brussels has become difficult since early this morning.

A Canadian Present. A message from Quebec says that the Government is presenting four million pounds of Canadian cheese for the use of the British army.

A Zeppelin Appears. The Paris *Temps* publishes a Copenhagen dispatch which states that a Zeppelin airship was reported to have passed over Borbjerg, on the west coast of Denmark, at an altitude of a thousand feet, and was travelling northwards towards Brussels.

Pillaging by Germans.

The Germans re-attacked Brest yesterday afternoon in force. They pillaged the railway station and bombed the town, the terrified inhabitants fleeing. It is reported that the Germans have bombarded Tirlemont.

The Value of Aviation.

Ye terday the German advance guard quietly pushed forward in the neighbourhood of the Belgian positions. An aviator, however, detected the movement and averted a possible surprise by informing headquarters, who sent forward some cavalry. The enemy fell back after some marching and counter-marching.

Italy and the Entente.

Telegrams from Rome say that a majority in the Italian Cabinet favours intervention in the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

"Shoulder to Shoulder."

In the Canadian Parliament stirring speeches of loyalty to Britain against Germany's insensate military despotism were delivered. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden both made magnificent speeches and were given ovations. They affirmed that the Dominions would stand shoulder to shoulder for the honour of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was convinced that Great Britain would emerge stronger than ever, with the Irish trouble washed away.

The defendant is convicted and is fined \$25.

#### TYphoon Warning.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 2.30 p.m. typhoon E. of Basco channel moving N.N.W. at 2.30 p.m. when judgment will be delivered:

### 10-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

#### GERMANY'S PRESUMPTION.

#### GERMANY THE SHIELD FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM!

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

August 20, 2.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Dr. Bathmann Hollweg reiterated his defence of the German policy. Speaking with great acerbity at the action of Great Britain, he concluded by saying that the restoration of peace is only possible with Germany occupying an inviolably strong position. The British policy of the balance of power must disappear. Germany must consolidate, strengthen and secure her position so that the other Powers would never again think of the policy of isolating Germany or other peoples. We must gain the freedom of the seas, not as England did, to rule over them, but that they serve equally all peoples, and we will remain the shield for the peace and freedom of both big and small nations. We don't hate the peoples who were driven to war by their governments, but we shall hold on till those peoples demand peace from their governments, who are really guilty, till the road becomes free for a new liberated Europe, free of French intrigues, Muscovite desire, and the conquest of English tutelage.

#### DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

#### A Hongkong Hotel Manager Fired.

Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning gave his decision in the case in which the manager of the Peak Hotel, was charged at the instance of the Captain Superintendent of Police with failing to supply the police, as required by Ordinance, with particulars of the departure and destination of Miss Meta Dorow, who was resident at the Peak Hotel from July 28 to August 1.

M. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint, under Section 9 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 9 of 1911), Mr. Douglas William Craddock and Mr. Herbert William Bird to be Un-official Members of the Licensing Board for a further term of three years, with effect from the 19th August and 22nd August, 1915, respectively.

Professor Kenneth Hutchinson Digby, M.B., B.S. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), to be Honorary Visiting Surgeon to the Government Civil Hospital, with effect from 1st July, 1915.

Mr. Hugh Adair Nisbet to act as Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks and Letters Patent during the absence on leave of Mr. Ernest Vincent Garpmal or until further notice, with effect from the 21st August, 1915.

In order to carry out his duties, he has ordered the manager of the Peak Hotel to furnish certain particulars relating to visitors staying in the hotel. The manager has failed to comply with these directions in the case of Miss Dorow, who left the hotel on August 1. The manager omitted to report her departure from the hotel to the Captain Superintendent of Police. He thereby committed an offence. The duty of the hotel keeper is the same, whether the visitor has lately arrived in the Colony or is a resident therein.

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(2) Persons departing from the Colony.

(2) Persons suspected of being about to leave the Colony.

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